

## *Citizenship in the Nation: Q and A*

Boy Scouts use games and competition to practice skills, hone knowledge and have fun. The questions and answers on this sheet can be used in a variety of ways in competition and games to help young people remember facts about citizenship. They are set up to make it easy to cut them out and use.

1. Name the three branches of government.	1. Executive, Legislative, Judicial
2. What are the first three words of the Constitution of the United States?	2. "We the People. . . "
3. What year was the Constitution of the United States written?	3. 1787
4. How many Senators does each state have?	4. Two

<p>5. How many United States Senators are there?</p>	<p>5. 100</p>
<p>6. How many members of the U.S. House of Representatives are there?</p>	<p>6. 435</p>
<p>7. What determines the number of Representatives there are from each state?</p>	<p>7. Population</p>
<p>8. The Constitution established a <i>bicameral</i>(two-chamber) legislature. What are the two parts of our national legislature called?</p>	<p>8. The Senate and the House of Representatives.</p>
<p>9. How long is a Senator's term of office?</p>	<p>9. Six years.</p>

10. How long is the term of office for a member of the U.S. House of Representatives?	10. Two years
11. Under the Constitution, who has the executive power and leads the executive branch of government?	11. The President of the United States
12. Making laws is the job of which branch of government?	12. The legislative branch
13. The responsibility to enforce and administer the laws belongs to which branch of government?	13. The executive branch
14. Who has the power to make treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate?	14. The President

<p>15. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the nation's armed forces?</p>	<p>15. The President.</p>
<p>16. Who appoints ambassadors, Supreme Court justices, and other officials with the consent of the Senate?</p>	<p>16. The President</p>
<p>17. Who can grant pardons for federal crimes?</p>	<p>17. The President</p>
<p>18. The responsibility to interpret and apply the laws belongs to which branch of government?</p>	<p>18. The judicial branch.</p>
<p>19. How old do you have to be to be a member of the House of Representatives?</p>	<p>19. 25</p>

<p>20. When vacancies occur in the House of Representatives (by death, resignation, or expulsion), how are they filled?</p>	<p>20. By election</p>
<p>21. How old do you have to be to be a Senator?</p>	<p>21. 30</p>
<p>22. Who is the President of the Senate?</p>	<p>22. The Vice President of the United States.</p>
<p>23. Does the Vice President vote in the Senate?</p>	<p>23. Only if there is a tied vote. The Vice President breaks the tie.</p>
<p>24. What body can impeach the President?</p>	<p>24. The House of Representatives. (Note: Impeachment are the “charges”, which are brought by majority vote.)</p>

<p>25. What body tries all charges of impeachment?</p>	<p>25. The Senate</p>
<p>26. What is the punishment for impeachment?</p>	<p>26. Removal from office and disqualification to hold any office in the United States</p>
<p>27. With the exception of these three offenses, a Representative or Senator cannot be arrested during a session of Congress or going to or coming from a session of Congress.</p>	<p>27. Treason, Felony and breach of the peace.</p>
<p>28. Can a Representative or Senator be appointed to an executive branch position or ambassadorship while they are in the Senate or House.</p>	<p>28. No. The branches of government are separate.</p>
<p>29. All bills for the raising of revenue (taxes) must start only in this body.</p>	<p>29. The House of Representatives. (Article I, Section 7)</p>

<p>30. For a bill to become law, it must be passed by the Senate and House of Representatives and signed by who?</p>	<p>30. The President</p>
<p>31. When a bill is passed by the House and the Senate and presented to the President, he can do three things with it. What are they?</p>	<p>31. Sign it; veto it; or neither sign or veto it, in which case it becomes law after 10 days unless the Congress has adjourned. If the Congress has adjourned, it does not become law. This is known as a “pocket veto”. (Article I, Section 7)</p>
<p>32. If a bill is vetoed by the President, how can it still become law?</p>	<p>32. The House and the Senate can override the President’s veto by a 2/3 vote of each House. (Article I, Section 7)</p>
<p>33. Can the United States grant a title of nobility (make someone a Prince, Queen or King)?</p>	<p>33. No. It is prohibited in the Constitution. (Article I, Section 9)</p>
<p>34. Under our Constitution, who has the power to declare war?</p>	<p>34. The Congress</p>

35. Under our Constitution, who has the power to raise and support Armies, provide and maintain a Navy, make rules for the regulation of the military, and provide for call-up of the militia?	35. The Congress
36. Under our Constitution, who has the power to collect taxes, pay debts, borrow money, coin money, and regulate interstate and foreign commerce?	36. The Congress
37. How long is the term of office for the President of the United States?	37. Four years
38. How old do you have to be to become President?	38. Thirty-five
39. For what offenses can a President be impeached?	39. Treason, Bribery and other high crimes and Misdemeanors



<p>40. Which body establishes courts below the Supreme Court?</p>	<p>40. The Congress</p>
<p>41. How many witnesses must there be to convict someone of Treason?</p>	<p>41. Two, (Article III, Section 3)</p>
<p>42. Can the Constitution be amended?</p>	<p>42. Yes. (An amendment must be approved by <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> of each House of Congress and ratified by <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> of the state legislatures. The Constitution can also be amended by a convention, which has never been done.)</p>
<p>43. What is the “supreme law of the land”</p>	<p>43. The Constitution, the laws made under the Constitution, and treaties. (Article VI)</p>
<p>44. What are the first ten amendments to the Constitution called?</p>	<p>44. The Bill of Rights.</p>

<p>45. True or False: Under the Bill of Rights, in time of peace you do not have to allow soldiers to stay in your home?</p>	<p>45. True. (Amendment III)</p>
<p>46. This amendment protects the right of the people to keep and bear arms.</p>	<p>46. Second Amendment</p>
<p>47. True or False: Under the Bill of Rights, Congress cannot make any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion.</p>	<p>47. True. (Amendment I)</p>
<p>48. Which amendment to the Constitution bars Congress from making any law preventing freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the right of the people to peacefully assemble.</p>	<p>48. First Amendment</p>
<p>49. Americans have the right to petition their government for redress of grievances. What does that mean?</p>	<p>49. You can write to your government and ask them to change things.</p>

<p>50. True or False: The Constitution prohibits cruel or unusual punishment?</p>	<p>50. True. (Amendment VIII)</p>
<p>51. What is the only amendment of the Constitution to later be repealed?</p>	<p>51. The XVIII Amendment prohibiting manufacture or sale of alcohol in 1919 was repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment in 1933.</p>
<p>52. True or False: Under our Constitution, women have always had the right to vote.</p>	<p>52. False. Women were guaranteed the right to vote by the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1920.</p>
<p>53. When did the United States declare its independence?</p>	<p>53. July 4, 1776</p>
<p>54. Who did the United States declare independence from?</p>	<p>54. Great Britain</p>

<p>55. What are the first seven words of the Declaration of Independence?</p>	<p>55. “When in the course of human events. . . “</p>
<p>56. What is the first truth held to be “self-evident” in the Declaration of Independence?</p>	<p>56. “That all men are created equal.”</p>
<p>57. According to the Declaration of Independence, what are the unalienable Rights that we are endowed with by our creator?</p>	<p>57. The Right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.</p>
<p>58. According to the Declaration of Independence, where do governments get their power from?</p>	<p>58. From the consent of the governed. From the people.</p>
<p>59. What did the signers of the Declaration of Independence pledge to each other?</p>	<p>59. “. . .our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.”</p>