Welcome the stranger.
Protect the refugee.
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाबारे जान्नुहोस्

नागरिक शास्त्रको दुर्दशिका
Thank you for your interest in becoming a citizen of the United States of America. Your decision to apply for U.S. citizenship is a very meaningful demonstration of your commitment to this country and we applaud your efforts.

As you prepare for U.S. citizenship, Learn About the United States: Quick Civics Lessons will help you study for the civics and English portions of the naturalization interview. There are 100 civics (history and government) questions on the naturalization test. During your naturalization interview, you will be asked up to 10 questions from the list of 100 questions. You must answer correctly at least six (6) of the 10 questions to pass the civics test.

Applicants who are age 65 or older and have been a permanent resident for at least 20 years at the time of filing the Application for Naturalization, Form N-400 are only required to study 20 of the 100 civics test questions for the naturalization test. These questions are flagged with an asterisk (*) in this booklet.

Learn About the United States contains short lessons based on each of the 100 civics (history and government) questions. This additional information will help you learn more about important concepts in American history and government. During your naturalization interview, you will not be tested on the additional information in the short lessons.

There are three components to the English portion of the test: speaking, reading, and writing. Your ability to speak English is determined by the USCIS Officer based on your answers to questions normally asked during the eligibility interview on the Application for Naturalization, Form N-400.

For the reading test, you must read one (1) out of three (3) sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to read in English. There is a reading vocabulary list with all the words found in the English reading portion of the naturalization test included in the back of this booklet.

For the writing test, you must write one (1) out of three (3) sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to write in English. There is a writing vocabulary list with all the words found in the English writing portion of the naturalization test included in the back of this booklet.

Another Option to Help You Study: Civics Flash Cards

The USCIS Civics Flash Cards are a useful study tool to help you prepare for the naturalization test. These easy-to-use cards include each of the 100 civics (history and government) questions and answers on the naturalization test. With historical photos and informative captions, the Civics Flash Cards are an additional option to help you prepare for U.S. citizenship.

The Civics Flash Cards are available for free online at www.uscis.gov/citizenship. Hard copies are available for purchase from the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) by calling 1-866-512-1800 (toll-free) or by visiting http://bookstore.gpo.gov and searching for “Civics Flash Cards.”
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाबारे जा्नुहोस्: नागरिक शाख्रो द्वारा शिख्न

यस्तो ध्यानमस्त्र हो, जसको नाम तपाईंलाई विश्वास गर्नुहुन्छ, तपाईंलाई अंग्रेजी बोलनेको श्रमक क्षमता आवेदन गर्नुहुन्छ। यदि तपाईंलाई विश्वासान्तरण गर्नुहुन्छ, तपाईंलाई अंग्रेजी बोलनेको श्रमक नीति विवेकमा नगरिक शाख्रो द्वारा तपाईंलाई सहयोग गर्नुहुन्छ।

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको नागरिक बन्ने तपाईंलाई चाहिएको धेरै तपाईंलाई विश्वास गर्नुहुन्छ। तपाईंलाई अंग्रेजी बोलनेको श्रमक क्षमता आवेदन गर्नुहुन्छ। तपाईंलाई अंग्रेजी बोलनेको श्रमक क्षमता आवेदन गर्नुहुन्छ।

तपाईंलाई अंग्रेजी बोलनेको श्रमक क्षमता आवेदन गर्नुहुन्छ।

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको नागरिक बन्ने तपाईंलाई चाहिएको धेरै तपाईंलाई विश्वास गर्नुहुन्छ। तपाईंलाई अंग्रेजी बोलनेको श्रमक क्षमता आवेदन गर्नुहुन्छ। तपाईंलाई अंग्रेजी बोलनेको श्रमक क्षमता आवेदन गर्नुहुन्छ।

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तपाईंलाई अंग्रेजी बोलनेको श्रमक क्षमता आवेदन गर्नुहुन्छ।
AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

In the United States, the government gets its power to govern from the people. We have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Citizens in the United States shape their government and its policies, so they must learn about important public issues and get involved in their communities. Learning about American government helps you understand your rights and responsibilities and allows you to fully participate in the American political process. The Founders of this country decided that the United States should be a representative democracy. They wanted a nation ruled by laws, not by men. In a representative democracy, the people choose officials to make laws and represent their views and concerns in government. The following section will help you understand the principles of American democracy, the U.S. system of government, and the important rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship.

A: Principles of American Democracy

1. **What is the supreme law of the land?**
   - the Constitution

   The Founding Fathers of the United States wrote the Constitution in 1787. The Constitution is the “supreme law of the land.” The U.S. Constitution has lasted longer than any other country’s constitution. It establishes the basic principles of the United States government. The Constitution establishes a system of government called “representative democracy.” In a representative democracy, citizens choose representatives to make the laws. U.S. citizens also choose a president to lead the executive branch of government. The Constitution lists fundamental rights for all citizens and other people living in the United States. Laws made in the United States must follow the Constitution.

2. **What does the Constitution do?**
   - sets up the government
   - defines the government
   - protects basic rights of Americans

   The Constitution of the United States divides government power between the national government and state governments. The name for this division of power is “federalism.” Federalism is an important idea in the Constitution. We call the Founding Fathers who wrote the Constitution the “Framers” of the Constitution. The Framers wanted to limit the powers of the government, so they separated the powers into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The Constitution explains the power of each branch. The Constitution also includes changes and additions, called “amendments.” The first 10 amendments are called the “Bill of Rights.” The Bill of Rights established the individual rights and liberties of all Americans.

3. **The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?**
   - We the People

   The Constitution says:

   “We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”
क: अमेरिकी प्रजातन्त्रको सिद्धांत

१. देशको सम्पन्न कालु ने हो?

★ संबिधान

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाका संस्थापक पिताहरुले १७८१ मा संबिधान लेखे। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाका संस्थापक निपताहरुले १७८१ मा संबिधान लेखे। अमेरिकी संबिधान अरु देशको संबिधान बन्द्रा द्वारे समयसम्म टिकेको छ। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको सरकारको आधारभूत सिद्धान्तहरूलाई स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानने सरकारको शासनप्रणालीलाई स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानने सरकारको शासनप्रणालीलाई स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानले संस्थापक निपताहरुलाई संबिधानका "निपताहरु" भन्दै। संबिधानले संस्थापक निपताहरुले तिनीहरुले तीन शाखाको संस्थापन गरेको छ। संबिधानले संस्थापन गरेको तीन शाखालाई संबिधानमा स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानले संस्थापन गरेको तीन शाखालाई संबिधानमा स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानले संस्थापन गरेको तीन शाखालाई संबिधानमा स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानले संस्थापन गरेको तीन शाखालाई संबिधानमा स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानले संस्थापन गरेको तीन शाखालाई संबिधानमा स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानले संस्थापन गरेको तीन शाखालाई संबिधानमा स्थापित गरेको छ। संबिधानले संस्थापन गरेको तीन शाखालाई संबिधानमा स्थापित गरेको छ।

२. संबिधानले के गर्ने?

★ सरकार गठन गर्ने
★ सरकारलाई परिवर्तन गर्ने
★ अमेरिकी जनताको आधारभूत अधिकारको सुरक्षा गर्ने

संयुक्त राज्य माफिकाको संबिधानले संस्थापन तथा जनताको आधारभूत अधिकारको लागि गर्ने।
Learn About the United States

With the words “We the People,” the Constitution states that the people set up the government. The government works for the people and protects the rights of people. In the United States, the power to govern comes from the people, who are the highest power. This is called “popular sovereignty.” The people elect representatives to make laws.

4. What is an amendment?
   • a change (to the Constitution)
   • an addition (to the Constitution)

An amendment is a change or addition to the Constitution. The Framers of the Constitution knew that laws can change as a country grows. They did not want to make it too easy to modify the Constitution, the supreme law of the land. The Framers also did not want the Constitution to lose its meaning. For this reason, the Framers decided that Congress could pass amendments in only two ways: by a two-thirds vote in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives or by a special convention. A special convention has to be requested by two-thirds of the states. After an amendment has passed in Congress or by a special convention, the amendment must then be ratified (accepted) by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. The amendment can also be ratified by a special convention in three-fourths of the states. Not all proposed amendments are ratified. Six times in U.S. history amendments have passed in Congress but were not approved by enough states to be ratified.

5. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
   • the Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights is the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. When the Framers wrote the Constitution, they did not focus on individual rights. They focused on creating the system and structure of government. Many Americans believed that the Constitution should guarantee the rights of the people, and they wanted a list of all the things a government could not do. They were afraid that a strong government would take away the rights people won in the Revolutionary War. James Madison, one of the Framers of the Constitution, wrote a list of individual rights and limits on the government. These rights appear in the first 10 amendments, called the Bill of Rights. Some of these rights include freedom of expression, the right to bear arms, freedom from search without warrant, freedom not to be tried twice for the same crime, the right to not testify against yourself, the right to a trial by a jury of your peers, the right to an attorney, and protection against excessive fines and unusual punishments. The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791.

6. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?*
   • speech
   • religion
   • assembly
   • press
   • petition the government

The First Amendment of the Bill of Rights protects a person’s right to freedom of expression. Freedom of expression allows open discussion and debate on public issues. Open discussion and debate are important to democracy. The First Amendment also protects freedom of religion and free speech. This amendment says that Congress may not pass laws that establish an official religion and may not limit religious expression. Congress may not pass laws that limit freedom of the press or the right of people to meet peacefully. The First Amendment also gives people the right to petition the government to change laws or acts that are not fair. Congress may not take away these rights. The First Amendment of the Constitution guarantees and protects these rights.

7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
   • twenty-seven (27)

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. They were added in 1791. Since then, 17 more amendments have been added. The Constitution currently has 27 amendments. The 27th Amendment was added in 1992. It explains how senators and representatives are paid. Interestingly, Congress first discussed this amendment back in 1789 as one of the original amendments considered for the Bill of Rights.

*If you are 65 or older and have been a permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions marked with an asterisk.
संविधानको “हामी जनता” (बि दि पिपुल)ले जनताले सरकार गठन गर्नौं भनेर बुझाउँछ। सरकारले जनताको नामी काम गर्दै र नागरिक अधिकारको रचाई गर्दै। संस्कृत राज्य अमेरिकामा राज्य गर्दै र शक्तिजनतावाट आउँदै, जुन सर्वशेष शक्ति हुँदैलाई “लोकप्रिय सम्राट” भनिन्छ। जनताले कानुन बनाउन अधिकारी मनोभावित गर्दै।

4. संशोधन के हो?

★ एक परिवर्तन (संविधानमा)
★ कुरा कुरा थुयु (संविधानमा)

संशोधन भनेको संविधानमा केही परिवर्तन र केही थुयु हो। संविधानका निर्मातालाई देश अधि बहुदै जीवा कानुन र व्यक्ति परिवर्तन हुदै भनेर बुझाउँछ। जीवा भनेर निर्माताले संविधानको अर्थ गुम्भू भनेर व्यक्ति त्यसलाई निर्माताले कांग्रेसले संशोधन दुई तिरकाबाट मात्र पारित गर्न सक्छँ भनेर निर्माता मानजानु। अमेरिकी सेवेट र प्रवृत्तिसम्बन्धितको दुई तिरकाबाट मात्र पारित गर्न सक्छ। दुई तिरकाबाट मात्र पारित गर्न सक्छ। दुई तिरकाबाट मात्र पारित गर्न सक्छ। दुई तिरकाबाट मात्र पारित गर्न सक्छ। दुई तिरकाबाट मात्र पारित गर्न सक्छ। दुई तिरकाबाट मात्र पारित गर्न सक्छ।

निर्माताले संविधान भनेर क्रियाक्रम पृथ्वी (स्वीकृत) हुन्छ। निर्माताले संविधान भनेर क्रियाक्रम पृथ्वी (स्वीकृत) हुन्छ। निर्माताले संविधान भनेर क्रियाक्रम पृथ्वी (स्वीकृत) हुन्छ। निर्माताले संविधान भनेर क्रियाक्रम पृथ्वी (स्वीकृत) हुन्छ। निर्माताले संविधान भनेर क्रियाक्रम पृथ्वी (स्वीकृत) हुन्छ।

5. संशोधनको पहिलो दोस्ती संशोधनलाई हामीको भन्दछो?

★ अधिकारको विवेचना

अधिकारको विवेचना संशोधनको पहिलो दोस्ती संशोधन हो। निर्माताले संविधान लेखदै व्यक्तिगत अधिकारलाई केन्द्रित गरेन। उनीहरू सरकारी व्यवस्था र गर्नमात्रा केन्द्रित भए। दुई अमेरिकी नागरिकहरूले संविधानलाई नागरिक अधिकारलाई नृपितदृष्टीकृत भएको विवेचना गर्नै र निर्माताले संविधानले गर्न मध्यात वस्तु नृपितभएको विवेचना गर्न। उनीहरू एक मजबूत सरकारले क्रियार्थीय युद्धमा पाएको नागरिक अधिकार देखि प्रथम भौगोलिक माग र बाँडा। उनीहरू एक मजबूत सरकारले क्रियार्थीय युद्धमा पाएको नागरिक अधिकार देखि प्रथम भौगोलिक माग र बाँडा। उनीहरू एक मजबूत सरकारले क्रियार्थीय युद्धमा पाएको नागरिक अधिकार देखि प्रथम भौगोलिक माग र बाँडा। उनीहरू एक मजबूत सरकारले क्रियार्थीय युद्धमा पाएको नागरिक अधिकार देखि प्रथम भौगोलिक माग र बाँडा।
8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
   ★ announced our independence (from Great Britain)
   ★ declared our independence (from Great Britain)
   ★ said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)

The Declaration of Independence contains important ideas about the American system of government. The Declaration of Independence states that all people are created equal and have “certain unalienable rights.” These are rights that no government can change or take away. The author of the Declaration, Thomas Jefferson, wrote that the American colonies should be independent because Great Britain did not respect the basic rights of people in the colonies. Jefferson believed that a government exists only if the people think it should. He believed in the idea that the people create their own government and consent, or agree, to follow laws their government makes. This idea is called “consent of the governed.” If the government creates laws that are fair and protect people, then people will agree to follow those laws. In the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson wrote a list of complaints the colonists had against the King of England. Jefferson ended the Declaration with the statement that the colonies are, and should be, free and independent states. The Second Continental Congress voted to accept the Declaration on July 4, 1776.

9. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
   ★ life
   ★ liberty
   ★ pursuit of happiness

The Declaration of Independence lists three rights that the Founding Fathers considered to be natural and "unalienable." They are the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These ideas about freedom and individual rights were the basis for declaring America’s independence. Thomas Jefferson and the other Founding Fathers believed that people are born with natural rights that no government can take away. Government exists to protect these rights. Because the people voluntarily give up power to a government, they can take that power back. The British government was not protecting the rights of the colonists, so the colonies took back their power and separated from Great Britain.

10. What is freedom of religion?
    ★ You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.

Colonists from Spain, France, Holland, England, and other countries came to America for many different reasons. One of the reasons was religious freedom. The rulers of many of these countries told their citizens that they must go to a certain church and worship in a certain way. Some people had different religious beliefs than their rulers and wanted to have their own churches. In 1620, the Pilgrims were the first group that came to America seeking religious freedom. Religious freedom was also important to the Framers. For this reason, freedom of religion was included in the Constitution as part of the Bill of Rights. The First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion. The First Amendment states, “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.” The First Amendment also prohibits Congress from setting up an official U.S. religion, and protects citizens’ rights to hold any religious belief, or none at all.

11. What is the economic system in the United States?
    ★ capitalist economy
    ★ market economy

The economic system of the United States is capitalism. In the American economy, most businesses are privately owned. Competition and profit motivate businesses. Businesses and consumers interact in the marketplace, where prices can be negotiated. This is
8. स्वाधीनताको घोषणाले के गरी?

★ हुम्सो स्वाधीनताको घोषणा (प्रेट ब्रिटेनबाट)
★ हुम्सो स्वाधीनताको ऐलान (प्रेट ब्रिटेनबाट)
★ संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका स्वतन्त्र छ भनियो (प्रेट ब्रिटेनबाट)

स्वाधीनताको घोषणामा अमेरिकी सरकारको प्रशासन बारे महत्त्वपूर्ण विचारहरू छ। स्वाधीनताको ऐलानले सबै जनताहरू समान छन् र उनीहरू बीचमा “केही अपिरहायर अधिकार” छन् भने कुरा बताउछ।

यी अधिकारलाई सरकारले परिवर्तन र खारेज गर्न सक्दैन। घोषणाको लेखक, थोमस जेफर्सनले प्रेट ब्रिटेनले अपनीविवेका सरकारको आधारभूत अधिकारलाई सम्मान नगरीर हो भनेर उनीहरूसँग खोज्दैन। जेफर्सनले जनताले सरकार रहो भने चाहेमा भएर रह्दैन नृत्त विचार राख्दैन। उनले जनताले आफ्नो सरकार आफै बनाउने र सरकारले राज्यका नामनुसार नामरूप जनाउने वा स्वीकार गर्ने र विवचार मा विवचार राख्दैन।

यी विवचारलाई अन्त्य गरेका छन्। उनीहरूले जनताले सरकारले कानुन ठर्ने र सरकारले राज्यका नामनुसार स्वतन्त्र र स्वाधीन राज्य थुपै। जेफर्सनले विवचारमा शासनको सहमित भिनन्छ। सरकारले बनाएका कानुन स्वतन्त्र छ र जनताको रक्षा गर्न माछै। जेफर्सन र अन्य संस्थापक रहो जनसंघर्षको आधार छन् र ती अधिकारलाई सरकारले पिरवतर्न र खारेज गनर्न सक्दैन।

9. स्वाधिनताको घोषणाका दुई अधिकार के हुन्?

★ पौरन
★ स्वतन्त्रता
★ खुशीको खोज

स्वाधिनताको घोषणाले तीन अधिकारलाई सूचीकृत गर्दै उन संस्थापक पिताहरूले अप्रत्यक्ष र अपरिहार्य बन्दैन। व्यक्तिगत अधिकार र स्वतन्त्रताका बारे ती अधिकारको अधिकारको घोषणाको आधार छिदे। थोमस जेफर्सन र अन्य संस्थापक पिताहरूले यो विवचार राख्दैन कि मानिसको प्राथमिक अधिकारलाई बन्दैर र ती अधिकारको सरकारले पनि खोज्दैन। सरकार ती अधिकारको राखा गर्नको लागि हो। मानिसले स्वतन्त्रताको पिरवतर्न र स्वतन्त्रताको प्रशासन बन्दै जनसंघर्षको निर्यात गर्ने र उनीहरूले ती अधिकारलाई छिदकेले र गर्ने र घोषणाले पनि खोज्दैन। ब्रिटिज सरकारले उपनिबेशीहरुको अधिकारको राखा गर्नु पर्ने उपनिबेशीहरुले निनिहरूको धक्का पिरवतर्न र प्रेट ब्रिटेनबाट अन्त्य गर्दैन।

10. धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता भने को के हो?

★ तपाईंले कुनैपिन धर्मको पालना गर्न सक्नुहुन्छ, वा कुनै पनि धर्मको पालना गनर्न सक्नुहुन्छ?

पेन, फ्रांस, हॅवायड, इल्याण्ड र अन्य देशका उपनिवेशीहरू के समान आफ्नो धर्मको पालनमा कृपा गरेका छन्। अन्य देशका धर्मको पालन भनेर आफ्नो नागिरको निर्देश भएको छ। तपाईंले तपाईंको नागिरको धर्मको पालन मा श्रद्धाबाट र निर्देश युक्त हुन्छ।

11. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकामा कस्तो अथर्व भएको?

★ पूर्वीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था
★ बजार अर्थव्यवस्था

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको अर्थव्यवस्था पूर्वीवादी हो। अमेरिकी अर्थव्यवस्थामा सबैभन्दा थेट कारोबार निजी स्वामित्वमा छ। प्रतियोगिता र नागिरको अर्थव्यवस्था हुन्छ र उपमोकाइहरूले विद्यमान छ।
Learn About the United States

called a “market economy.” In a market economy, businesses decide what to produce, how much to produce, and what to charge. Consumers decide what, when, and where they will buy goods or services. In a market economy, competition, supply, and demand influence the decisions of businesses and consumers.

12. 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.

John Adams was one of the Founding Fathers and the second president of the United States. He wrote that our country is, “a government of laws, and not of men.” No person or group is above the law. The rule of law means that everyone (citizens and leaders) must obey the laws. In the United States, the U.S. Constitution is the foundation for the rule of law. The United States is a “constitutional democracy” (a democracy with a constitution). In constitutional democracies, people are willing to obey the laws because the laws are made by the people through their elected representatives. If all people are governed by the same laws, the individual rights and liberties of each person are better protected. The rule of law helps to make sure that government protects all people equally and does not violate the rights of certain people.

B: System of Government

13. Name one branch or part of the government.*
★ Congress
★ legislative
★ President
★ executive
★ the courts
★ judicial

The Constitution establishes three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. Article I of the Constitution establishes the legislative branch. Article I explains that Congress makes laws. Congress (the Senate and the House of Representatives) is the legislative branch of the U.S. government. Article II of the Constitution establishes the executive branch.

The executive branch enforces the laws that Congress passes. The executive branch makes sure all the people follow the laws of the United States. The president is the head of the executive branch. The vice president and members of the president’s cabinet are also part of the executive branch. Article III of the Constitution establishes the judicial branch. The judicial branch places the highest judicial power in the Supreme Court. One responsibility of the judicial branch is to decide if government laws and actions follow the Constitution. This is a very important responsibility.

14. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
★ checks and balances
★ separation of powers

The Constitution separates the government’s power into three branches to prevent one person or group from having too much power. The separation of government into three branches creates a system of checks and balances. This means that each branch can block, or threaten to block, the actions of the other branches. Here are some examples: the Senate (part of the legislative branch) can block a treaty signed by the president (the executive branch). In this example, the legislative branch is “checking” the executive. The U.S. Supreme Court (the judicial branch) can reject a law passed by Congress (the legislative branch). In this example, the judicial branch is “checking” the legislative branch. This separation of powers limits the power of the government and prevents the government from violating the rights of the people.

15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
★ the President

The job of the executive branch is to carry out, or execute, federal laws and enforce laws passed by Congress. The head of the executive branch is the president. The president is both the head of state and the head of government. The president’s powers include the ability to sign treaties with other countries and to select ambassadors to represent the United States around the world. The president also sets national policies and proposes laws to Congress. The president names the top leaders of the federal departments. When there is a vacancy on the Supreme
बाबार बिज्ञानको अर्थव्यवस्थाको माध्यमले व्यवसायले के उपादान गर्नु, क्रिया उत्पादन गर्ने र क्रिया बीच मध्ये भनेर निर्णय गर्नु/उपभोक्ताले के, हजार्ने र कभी समान वा सेवा बिरादर गर्ने भनेर निर्णय गर्नु/बिज्ञानको प्रतिष्ठान, आपूर्ति र माँगले व्यवसाय र उपभोक्ताले निर्णयलाई प्रभावित गर्नुँ।

१२. “कानुनको शासन” के हो?
- प्रयोग व्यक्तिले कानुनको पालना गरुनु पर्दछ
- नेताहरूले कानुनको पालना गरुनु पर्दछ
- सरकारले कानुनको पालना गरुनु पर्दछ
- कोशिष्ठिन्ता कानुन भन्नु हुने चाहनु

जो एक संयुक्त राज्यको दौँ राष्ट्रपति र संस्थापक निर्माण सम्बन्धमा एक बुझाइए जो उनलाई देखि “कानुनको सरकार हो, व्यक्तिको होडौइ” मानेको देखि।

कानुनको शासन सरकारले सबैले (नागिरकहरु र नेताहरु) कानुनको पालना गरुनु पर्दछ। अमेरिकामा, अमेरिकी संविधान कानुनको भागमा भनिदाइ भएको। अमेरिकी संविधानका प्राधिकार (संविधान भएको प्राधिकार) देखि गर्नु/व्यवस्थापक प्राधिकार देखि गर्नु/राष्ट्रपति को मुख्यसँग सहभागित गर्नु/राष्ट्रपति (कार्यकारी शाखाले) हुने तीन शाखामा बाँड्छ। अमेरिकी संविधानले (चित्तिमानको शाखाले) गर्नु/व्यवस्थापक प्राधिकार देखि गर्नु/राष्ट्रपति (कार्यकारी शाखाले) हुने तीन शाखामा बाँड्छ। राष्ट्रपतिले कानुनको अधिकारलाई अनकर्ता देखि गर्नु/व्यवस्थापक प्राधिकारलाई गर्नु।

ख: सरकारको कार्य प्रणाली

१३. सरकारको प्रदेशसँग बाट अंगको नाम भनिदैहोस्। *
- कार्यसेवा
- विधिविधानका
- राष्ट्रपति
- कार्यकारी
- विधालय
- व्यापारिक
- संबंधितले सरकारको तीन अंगको स्थापना गरेको। विधालय, कार्यपालकिलाई तथा राष्ट्रपति देखि।
- संबंधितले सरकारको तीन अंगको स्थापना गरेको। विधालय, कार्यपालकिलाई तथा राष्ट्रपति देखि।
- सरकारको नामको उपलब्ध गर्ने भनेर कानुनको शासनलाई सुनिश्चित गर्नु।

१४. सरकारको प्रदेशसँग भेट गरी शिक्षालाई हुन यस ले दिदैन?
- स्निधान र समन्वय
- श्रेष्ठ बाँडौड

एउटा व्यक्ति वा समुहलाई भेट शिक्षाको हुन निर्णय संबंधि गर्ने सरकारको शिक्षाको तीन अंगहरू, राष्ट्रपतिको शिक्षाको तीन अंगहरू, आदर्शवादी निपटाउन र समान वा समुहहरुको प्रणाली बन्छ। यसलाई अयो हो। राष्ट्रपतिले कानुनको अधिकारलाई अवैध गर्नु/बाँड्छ। राष्ट्रपतिले कानुनको अधिकारलाई निर्णयलाई गर्नु। राष्ट्रपतिले कानुनको अधिकारलाई अवैध गर्नु/बाँड्छ। राष्ट्रपतिले कानुनको अधिकारलाई निर्णयलाई गर्नु।

१५. कार्यालयको शाखाको प्रमुखको हो?
- राष्ट्रपति

कार्यालयको शाखाको कार्य सुप्रीम कानुनलाई पालन र कार्यवाही गर्न र काप्रस्यले पारित गर्नेछ। कानुनलाई बाँड्न लागू गर्नी हुन। कार्यकारी शाखाको प्रमुख राष्ट्रपति हुन। राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रको प्रमुखको साथसाथ भनेर कार्यकारी प्रमुखको हुन। राष्ट्रपतिको शिल्पको अथ देशसँग समिक्षा हुननु गर्न र अमेरिकाको विभाग प्रतिष्ठित गर्न राष्ट्रको चयन गर्न हुन। राष्ट्रपतिले राष्ट्र कीनित्व तय गर्नु र राष्ट्रको कानुनहरुको प्रल्लाद गर्न। संचीर्चको प्रमुख नेताहरू राष्ट्रपतिले मनोरथित गर्दै।
Court, the president names a new member. However, the Senate has the power to reject the president’s choices. This limit on the power of the president is an example of checks and balances.

16. Who makes federal laws?

- Congress
- Senate and House (of Representatives)
- (U.S. or national) legislature

Congress makes federal laws. A federal law usually applies to all states and all people in the United States. Either side of Congress—the Senate or the House of Representatives—can propose a bill to address an issue. When the Senate proposes a bill, it sends the bill to a Senate committee. The Senate committee studies the issue and the bill. When the House of Representatives proposes a bill, it sends the bill to a House of Representatives committee. The committee studies the bill and sometimes makes changes to it. Then the bill goes to the full House or Senate for consideration. When each chamber passes its own version of the bill, it often goes to a “conference committee.” The conference committee has members from both the House and the Senate. This committee discusses the bill, tries to resolve the differences, and writes a report with the final version of the bill. Then the committee sends the final version of the bill back to both houses for approval. If both houses approve the bill, it is considered “enrolled.” An enrolled bill goes to the president to be signed into law. If the president signs the bill, it becomes a federal law.

17. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?*

- the Senate and House (of Representatives)

Congress is divided into two parts—the Senate and the House of Representatives. Because it has two “chambers,” the U.S. Congress is known as a “bicameral” legislature. The system of checks and balances works in Congress. Specific powers are assigned to each of these chambers. For example, only the Senate has the power to reject a treaty signed by the president or a person the president chooses to serve on the Supreme Court. Only the House of Representatives has the power to introduce a bill that requires Americans to pay taxes.

18. How many U.S. Senators are there?

- one hundred (100)

There are 100 senators in Congress, two from each state. All states have equal power in the Senate because each state has the same number of senators. States with a very small population have the same number of senators as states with very large populations. The Framers of the Constitution made sure that the Senate would be small. This would keep it more orderly than the larger House of Representatives. As James Madison wrote in Federalist Paper #63, the Senate should be a “temperate and respectable body of citizens” that operates in a “cool and deliberate” way.

19. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?

- six (6)

The Framers of the Constitution wanted senators to be independent from public opinion. They thought a fairly long, six-year term would give them this protection. They also wanted longer Senate terms to balance the shorter two-year terms of the members of the House, who would more closely follow public opinion. The Constitution puts no limit on the number of terms a senator may serve. Elections for U.S. senators take place on even-numbered years. Every two years, one-third of the senators are up for election.
जब सबौँ अदालतमा पद रिक हट्न तब राष्ट्रपतिको बनने मै नयाँ सदस्य चयन गर्नुहोँ। तर परिन सेनेटका राष्ट्रपतिको चयन बर्दर गर्न शक्ति हुन्छ। राष्ट्रपतिको शक्ति समिति में योगदान निर्धारण र सन्तुलन हो।

1.6. संघीय कानून कसले बनाउँछ?

★ कांग्रेस
★ सेनेट र सभा (प्रतिनिधि)
★ विधायिका (अमेरिकी र राष्ट्रीय)

कांग्रेसले संघीय कानून बनाउँछ। संघीय कानून सबै राज्यको र संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाका सबै मानिसमा लागु हुन्छ। कांग्रेसले दुवै पनि भाग मा राज्य -- सेनेट र विधायिका मा पनि अदालतका लागु हुन्छ। जब पनि सेनेटको चयन गर्नुहोस्, तर पनि कांग्रेसको चयन गर्नुहोस्।

1.7. अमेरिकी कांग्रेसको दुई भाग के को हुनुँ?

★ सेनेट र सभा (प्रतिनिधि)

कांग्रेस दुई भागमा बिभाजित हुँ – सेनेट र विधायिका। समाको दुईवटा कक्षहरु “कक्षा” छन्। सेनेटका कक्षमा संविधानिकी विविध विधिकालो गर्ने चिन्तित छ। कांग्रेसमा निवेण र संयुक्त राष्ट्रमा प्रगतीले काम गर्नुहुन्छ, राष्ट्रपतिको शक्ति र विधेयकको छ।

उदाहरणका लागि, केवल सेनेटको राष्ट्रपतिको चयन गर्न सक्छ र बर्दर बनने मै नयाँ सदस्य चयन गर्न सक्छ।

1.8. अमेरिकी सेनेट (समासद)कर्तितजनान्?

★ एक सय (१०००) संग्रहमा हरेक राज्यबाट २ गरेर १०० सेनेट छन्। सेनेट हरेक राज्यको समान राज्यको संस्करण पनि छ। कांग्रेसमा हरेक राज्यको संस्करण पनि हुन्छ। जब सेनेटको चयन गर्नुहोस्, तर सेनेटको संस्करण जुन में हुन्छ। संविधानका निमातित सेनेटको संस्करण पनि हुन्छ। सेनेटको पनि हुन्छ। संविधानका निमातित सेनेटको संस्करण पनि हुन्छ।

1.9. हमीले सेनेट (समासद)कसै वर्षको लागि मनोकामना गर्नुहुन्?

★ छ (६) संविधानका निमातित सेनेटहरुजनताको राष्ट्रव्यक्ति स्वतन्त्र हो। जब सेनेट्रहेक राज्यको राष्ट्रव्यक्ति स्वतन्त्र हो, तब सेनेटहरु गर्नुहोस्। सेनेटहरु गर्नुहोस्। जब सेनेटहरु गर्नुहोस्, तब सेनेटहरु गर्नुहोस्।
20. 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.]

For a complete list of U.S. senators and the states they represent, go to www.senate.gov.

21. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?

★ four hundred thirty-five (435)

The House of Representatives is the larger chamber of Congress. Since 1912, the House of Representatives has had 435 voting members. However, the distribution of members among the states has changed over the years. Each state must have at least one representative in the House. Beyond that, the number of representatives from each state depends on the population of the state. The Constitution says that the government will conduct a census of the population every 10 years to count the number of people in each state. The results of the census are used to recalculate the number of representatives each state should have. For example, if one state gains many residents that state could get one or more new representatives. If another state loses residents, that state could lose one or more. But the total number of voting U.S. representatives does not change.

22. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?

★ two (2)

People who live in a representative’s district are called “constituents.” Representatives tend to reflect the views of their constituents. If representatives do not do this, they may be voted out of office. The Framers of the Constitution believed that short two-year terms and frequent elections would keep representatives close to their constituents, public opinion, and more aware of local and community concerns. The Constitution puts no limit on the number of terms a representative may serve. All representatives are up for election every two years.

23. 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.]

For a complete list of U.S. representatives and the districts they represent, go to www.house.gov.

24. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?

★ all people of the state

Senators are elected to serve the people of their state for six years. Each of the two senators represents the entire state. Before the 17th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1913, the state legislatures elected the U.S. senators to represent their state. Now, all the voters in a state elect their two U.S. senators directly.

25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?

★ (because of) the state’s population
★ (because) they have more people
★ (because) some states have more people

The Founding Fathers wanted people in all states to be represented fairly. In the House of Representatives, a state’s population determines the number of representatives it has. In this way, states with many people have a stronger voice in the House. In the Senate, every state has the same number of senators. This means that states with few people still have a strong voice in the national government.

26. We elect a President for how many years?

★ four (4)

Early American leaders thought that the head of the British government, the king, had too much power. Because of this, they limited the powers of the head of the new U.S. government. They decided that the people would elect the president every four years. The president is the only official elected by the entire
20. tapai ko rajyako burtman amerikiki senate ko aak stk koi hunchha.*

- Uttar farak hunchha [koledamikyada jilana nivastai r amerikiki dehest nivastai dehesti. ko (va dehest jhau aabandeb bahu hunchha) amerikiki senate dhoi nimeer uutar dhupestai]

amerikiki senate r unihulne pratirshidhi gane rajyakor puun suctiika lagni www.senate.gov ma jaanuho.

21. pratirshidhi samayamo kati jana madadatra sadasya huncha?

- charayapantai (435)

kantamko bhoorh kath pratirshidhi samay ha. 1992 ratva pratirshidhisamay 435 madadatra sadasya hune prakarhan ha. ter pati rajyakor madadkoro sambhavo bhadashoda kaidi bhoorh ratva prakarhan bahako ha. samayamo harak rajyakor kaima ma ek pratirshidhi hrito farakha. 

vyamakht pratirshidhi gane sambhavro katho rajyakor janasamudaro nivarpadana gauri. samakalrake rajyako kati manim sahu bheje janasaro lagni janasamudaro prakarh harak 10 vartma gane samvadhanalo janauda. 

tyayakro nata bhayaknot pander. rajyako pratirshidhi kati sambhavro puus: hinsa ganejna udaharanakor lagni, yado eudha rajyama heyre nivastai beshamala vyo rajyale eudha vao bahi yapva pratirshidhi padaudha yado andra rajyale nivastai yugamama vyo rajyale eudha vao bahi yugamano samvadai tapann amarjobkoro madadatra pratirshidhi kulu sadasya prakarhan huncha.

22. harami amerikiki pratirshidhi kati farakah kor lagni manoinit gau?

- duoi (2)

pratirshidhiro jilamarro bheje manisalamar “nirvachakhar” bhunle. pratirshidhirane aamaa nirvachakharro bircharcha pratirshidhi gane umush huncha. unihulne hasa niyameko beshamdha unihulnaye karyavastav nivakaran gane samshadha. nivaktalanako nhilarnale duoi-vahi karyakalin r nivamatrit nivarkanle pratirshidhik swagatamakho nirvachakhar, jantaaka bircharcha nijik rakhra, r unihulnaye yugamano kivalahama ahar janaak huncha buhe vichara rakhra. pratirshidhirane sambha gane karyakalin sambhat kalyai shikshanle nihimat ganeko dhoi. sabhe pratirshidh harak duoi vartma nirvachana gane jana shake-

23. tapai ko amerikiki pratirshidhi gane mahan huncha.

- uttar farak huncha [madadatra pratirshidhi tanaka pradeshka nivastai r niyast aapulahane ti pratirshidhi ko prashikto nam din samchna, r pradeshako kagrantam kuna (madadatra) pratirshidhi dhoi bheje bhumi sashmarikhuncha huncha]

amerikiki pratirshidhiro puun sucti r unihulne pratirshidhi gane jilamarro nam janaako lagni http://www.house.gov ma jaanuho.

24. amerikiki senateko kaslai pratirshidhi garchha?

- rajyako sabhe manisahulai

senetahrake aapano rajyakor jantaalai sambha din dha farakahlaga manoinit huncha. puri rajyalai duoi senetaller pratirshidhi garcha. samvadhanako 193 shey samayograhasia 1991 jamsa puratik gartuuh, rajyam karyaajikahane aapano rajyako pratirshidhik garaan amerikiki senetakor manoinit garchha. aahine rajyakor madadahane aapano duoi amerikiki senetalair prakr manoinit garcha.

25. kin kune rajyako pratirshidhi abu rajyako tulanama badi chaun?

- rajyako jansanvay (ko kaaranar)
- (bihamo) nivastikho ko vaidi manisahulai
- (bihamo)kehi rajyam aha ratishan chun

samvastak patatahane sabhe rajyalakor nipharapama pratirshidhik hoomu bheje bhaah爱国主义pratirshidhisamay, rajyakor jantaalane pratirshidhiro sambhavro nivarpadit garchayasyo gauri, heyre manish bahako rajyakor samay samoakhar huncha senetapraka, harak rajyabarat samman samvadaya senetar huncha. hasakor madad pahare jansandha bahako rajyako pati rajyam karaka samakhar huncha.

26. harami rajaprity kati farakah kor lagni manoinit gau?

- char(4)

uhile amerikiki neetaahane british serveda karakara pramp, rajayam, heyre shakti malice bheje soochi. tayamakaraha nityanile jhauo amerikiki serveda karakaro prampako shaktiulaih samchit gane. unihulne rajaprity jantaalair harak chara vaham manoinit huncha nivastay gane. rajaprity ek nasa abikariki huncha jh sampraantu deshaat chunamari kilekakomomayambar nirvachit huncha.
country through the Electoral College. The Electoral College is a process that was designed by the writers of the Constitution to select presidents. It came from a compromise between the president being elected directly by the people and the president being chosen by Congress. Citizens vote for electors, who then choose the president. Before 1951, there was no limit on the number of terms a president could serve. With the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, the president can only be elected to two terms (four years each) for a total of eight years.

27. In what month do we vote for President?*

   ★ November

The Constitution did not set a national election day. In the past, elections for federal office took place on different days in different states. In 1845, Congress passed legislation to designate a single day for all Americans to vote. It made Election Day the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Congress chose November because the United States was mostly rural. By November, farmers had completed their harvests and were available to vote. Another reason for this date was the weather. People were able to travel because it was not yet winter. They chose Tuesday for Election Day so that voters had a full day after Sunday to travel to the polls.

28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?*

   ★ Barack Obama
   ★ Obama

Barack Obama is the 44th president of the United States. He won the presidential election of 2008 and became the first African American president of the United States. As president, he is the head of the executive branch. As commander in chief, he is also in charge of the military. Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He graduated from Columbia University in New York. Obama also studied law and graduated from Harvard University in Massachusetts. He served as a U.S. senator for the state of Illinois before being elected president. President Obama’s wife, called “the First Lady,” is Michelle Obama.

29. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?

   ★ Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
   ★ Joe Biden
   ★ Biden

Joseph (Joe) R. Biden, Jr. is the 47th vice president of the United States. Biden was born November 20, 1942 in Pennsylvania. Later, his family moved to Delaware. He graduated from the University of Delaware in 1965. In 1968, he graduated from law school at Syracuse University in New York. From 1972-2009, Biden served as a U.S. senator for the state of Delaware. As vice president, Biden is president of the U.S. Senate and a top advisor to the president. Vice President Biden is married to Jill Biden.

30. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?

   ★ the Vice President

If the president dies, resigns, or cannot work while still in office, the vice president becomes president. For this reason, the qualifications for vice president and president are the same. A vice president became
चुनावी कलेज एउटा यस्तो हो जुन संविधानका लेखेकले राष्ट्रपति द्वारा चयन गरिएको हो र कार्यालयले राष्ट्रपति द्वारा विज्ञापन बारिको सम्पादनात आएको हो। नागरिकहरुले निर्बल राष्ट्रपति द्वारा चयन गरिएको युगान्त्रीहरू जसले राष्ट्रपति बन्दूक। १९५१ अफित राष्ट्रपतिले सेवा गर्न् कार्यालय नीम्त थिए। संविधानको २२औं संशोधनबाट राष्ट्रपति कुन आठ वर्षको लागि दुई पटक (प्रत्येक पटक चार वर्ष) मात्र निर्वाचित भनसक्कत।

२७. राष्ट्रपतिको मतदान कुन महिनामा हुन्छ?
★ नोबेम्बरमा
निर्वाचित नागरिक राष्ट्रपति, विद्वसन संन्यास देखि राष्ट्रपति द्वारा चयन गरिएको हो जुन संविधानका लेखेकले राष्ट्रपति द्वारा चयन गरिएको हो। नागरिकहरुले निर्बल राष्ट्रपति द्वारा चयन गरिएको युगान्त्रीहरू जसले राष्ट्रपति बन्दूक। १९५१ अफित राष्ट्रपतिले सेवा गर्न् कार्यालय नीम्त थिए। संविधानको २२औं संशोधनबाट राष्ट्रपति कुन आठ वर्षको लागि दुई पटक (प्रत्येक पटक चार वर्ष) मात्र निर्वाचित भनसक्कत।

२८. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाका अहिलेका राष्ट्रपतिको नाम क्याल्प ठुलो हुन्छ?
★ बाराक ओबामा
बाराक ओबामा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाका ४४औं राष्ट्रपति हुन्। उनले २००८ अफित निर्वाचन संडर हुने र संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाका प्रथम अफ्रिकन-अमेरिकीको राष्ट्रपति बने। राष्ट्रपतिको हकले उनी कार्यकारी शाकाहारी भन्न मुख्य समयको लागि जीवन राष्ट्रको दृष्टिधारी भन्न। ओबामा ४ अगस्त १९६१ अफित हवाईमा जन्मएका हुन्। उनले वार्ता एका विचारकारी, न्युयोर्कको प्रतिवेदी राष्ट्रको दृष्टिधारी भन्न। उनले उर्वरित विचारविद्यालय, न्युयोर्कबाट उनले इलिनोइस राज्यको सेनेट भएर सेवा गर्न्। राष्ट्रपति ओबामाकी पत्रिकामा ओबामा हुन्, जसलाई “प्रथम महिला” भनिन्छ।

२९. अमेरिकाका वर्तमान उपराष्ट्रपतिको हुन्?
★ जोएबिडेन
जोएबिडेन जोए (जोए) ओबामा, जे.आर. अमेरिकाका ४७औं उपराष्ट्रपति हुन्। बिडेनको जन्म नोबेम्बर २३, १९४२ अफित पेनसिल्वेनियामा भएको थियो। पदको परिचय डेलावेयरमा संभव, उनले १९९२ अफित डेलावेयर विचारविद्यालय न्यायगर्मानीको अध्यक्ष बन्न गर्न। १९६८ अफित उनले २००९ अन्तिको निर्वाचनमा सेवा गर्न गर्न। १९७२ अफित डेलावेयर राज्यको अध्यक्ष बन्न गर्न। उपराष्ट्रपतिको हकमा उनी अमेरिकी सेनेटको अध्यक्ष हुन् र राष्ट्रपतिका प्रधान मन्त्रीलाई कार्यकारी भन्न। उपराष्ट्रपति बिडेनको पत्रिकाको नाम जील बिडेन हो।

३०. राष्ट्रपतिले सेवा गर्न नसको को राष्ट्रपति हुन्छ?
★ उपराष्ट्रपति
राष्ट्रपतिको विज्ञापनलाई नटु भएमा, पदवारण शेर्मा न काम गर्न नसकेमा उपराष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रपति हुन्छ। व्यस्तकारण राष्ट्रपति र उपराष्ट्रपति योग्य एउटा हुन्छ। अमेरिकी इतिहासमा राष्ट्रपतिको
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president nine times in U.S. history when the president died or left office. William Henry Harrison died in office in 1841. Zachary Taylor died in office in 1850. Abraham Lincoln was killed in office in 1865. James Garfield was killed in office in 1881. William McKinley was killed in office in 1901. Warren Harding died in office in 1923. Franklin Roosevelt died in office in 1945. John F. Kennedy was killed in office in 1963. Richard Nixon resigned from office in 1974. No one other than the vice president has ever succeeded to the presidency.

31. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
    ★ the Speaker of the House

If both the president and vice president cannot serve, the next person in line is the speaker of the House of Representatives. This has not always been the procedure. Soon after the country was founded, a law was passed that made the Senate president pro tempore the next in line after the president and vice president. The president pro tempore presides over the Senate when the vice president is not there. Later in U.S. history, the secretary of state was third in line. With the Presidential Succession Act of 1947, Congress returned to the original idea of having a congressional leader next in line. In 1967, the 25th Amendment was ratified. It established procedures for presidential and vice presidential succession.

32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
    ★ the President

The Founding Fathers strongly believed in republican ideals. A republic is a government where a country’s political power comes from the citizens, not the rulers, and is put into use by representatives elected by the citizens. That is why they made the president the commander in chief. They wanted a civilian selected by the people. They did not want a professional military leader. The president commands the armed forces, but Congress has the power to pay for the armed forces and declare war. In 1973, many members of Congress believed that the president was misusing or abusing his powers as commander in chief. They thought that the president was ignoring the legislative branch and not allowing the system of checks and balances to work. In response, Congress passed the War Powers Act. The War Powers Act gave Congress a stronger voice in decisions about the use of U.S. troops. President Richard Nixon vetoed this bill, but Congress overrode his veto. Because we have a system of checks and balances, one branch of government is able to check the other branches.

33. Who signs bills to become laws?
    ★ the President

Every law begins as a proposal made by a member of Congress, either a senator (member of the Senate) or representative (member of the House of Representatives). When the Senate or House begins to debate the proposal, it is called a “bill.” After debate in both houses of Congress, if a majority of both the Senate and House vote to pass the bill, it goes to the president. If the president wants the bill to become law, he signs it. If the president does not want the bill to become law, he vetoes it. The president cannot introduce a bill. If he has an idea for a bill, he must ask a member of Congress to introduce it.

34. Who vetoes bills?
    ★ the President

The president has veto power. This means that the president can reject a bill passed by Congress. If the president vetoes a bill, he prevents it from becoming a law. The president can send the bill back to Congress unsigned. Often he will list reasons why he rejects it. The president has 10 days to evaluate the bill. If the president does not sign the bill after 10 days and Congress is in session, the bill automatically becomes a law. If the president does nothing with the bill and Congress adjourns within the 10-day period, the bill does not become law—this is called a “pocket veto.” If two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate vote to pass the bill again, the bill becomes a law, even though the president did not sign it. This process is called “overriding the president’s veto.” It is not easy to do.

35. What does the President’s Cabinet do?
    ★ advises the President

The Constitution says that the leaders of the executive departments should advise the president. These department leaders, most of them called “secretaries,” make up the cabinet. The president nominates the
शाखालाई नयन गनर् सक्छ। उनीहरु जनताले चुनेका एक नागिरक चाहन्थे। उनीहरु अनुभवी सैनिक नेता चाहदैन थए। रा०पितले सशृ भललाई आज्ञा दिन्छन् तर कां० केससँग नयन् र सन्तुलन हणाली भएकोले सरकारको एउटा शाखाले अकर्न नयन भयो। १८६५मा अ०हम ललकनको कायार्लयमा हत्या भयो। जेम्स यसको पिरणामका लागि कां० केसले युन अिघकार अिधिनयम पारत गरेको र नयन् र सन्तुलन हणालीलाई काम गनर् निद्दएको सोचे। दुरुपयोग गरेको जवाव गरे। उनीहरुले रा०पितले जवधायका शाखाको अकार् र रा पित बल्ले हुन्छ। यो हि० निध सभाका सभामुख अपनाइएको छैन। देिश कायार्लयमा नयन भयो। रा०न्किलन रोजेभेल्टको १९४५मा कायार्लयमा स्थापना भएको लगै। जोन एफ. के नेडीको १९६३मा कायार्लयमा हत्या भयो। फैकयो। १९६७मा २५२५ संशोधन स्वीकृत गिरयो। यसले र रा पित र संयु◌ राज्यको बारेमा जाउँछ।

३१. राष्ट्रपति र उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा को राष्ट्रपति हुन्छ?

यसको प्रधानसेनापति को हो?

राष्ट्रपति संथान्याक पिताहरुले गणतान्त्रिक आदर्शमातृत्व विधामा गर्दै। गणतन्य यसले सरकार हो जस्तो र राष्ट्रीय अज्ञात शासनकाल नएका जनताबाट आउँदै र नातिनिर्देशक चुनिन्छ क्रियान्वित र उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा, प्रतिनिधिमात्राका गणतान्त्रिक अज्ञात शासनकाल बन्ने अवसर धारण गर्नुहोस्। उनीहरुले उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा चाहिएको अनुभवहरू र संयु◌ राज्यको लागि सुरक्षित गरीसन्। राष्ट्रपतिले उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा चाहिएको अनुभवहरू सुरक्षित गर्नुहोस्। राष्ट्रपतिले उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा चाहिएको अनुभवहरू सुरक्षित गर्नुहोस्। राष्ट्रपतिले उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा चाहिएको अनुभवहरू सुरक्षित गर्नुहोस्।

३२. सेनाको प्रधानसेनापति को हो?

राष्ट्रपति संथान्याक पिताहरुले गणतान्त्रिक आदर्शमातृत्व विधामा गर्दै। गणतन्य यसले सरकार हो जस्तो र राष्ट्रीय अज्ञात शासनकाल नएका जनताबाट आउँदै र नातिनिर्देशक चुनिन्छ क्रियान्वित र उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा, प्रतिनिधिमात्राका गणतान्त्रिक अज्ञात शासनकाल बन्ने अवसर धारण गर्नुहोस्। उनीहरुले उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा चाहिएको अनुभवहरू र संयु◌ राज्यको लागि सुरक्षित गरीसन्। राष्ट्रपतिले उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा चाहिएको अनुभवहरू सुरक्षित गर्नुहोस्। राष्ट्रपतिले उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा चाहिएको अनुभवहरू सुरक्षित गर्नुहोस्। राष्ट्रपतिले उपराष्ट्रपति दुबैले सेवा गर्न नसकेमा चाहिएको अनुभवहरू सुरक्षित गर्नुहोस्।
36. What are two Cabinet-level positions?
- Secretary of Agriculture
- Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary of Defense
- 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
- Attorney General
- Vice President

The people on the president’s cabinet are the vice president and the heads of the 15 executive departments. The president may appoint other government officials to the cabinet, but no elected official may serve on the cabinet while in office. When George Washington was president, there were only four cabinet members: the secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, and attorney general. The government established the other executive departments later.

37. What does the judicial branch do?
- reviews laws
- explains laws
- resolves disputes (disagreements)
- decides if a law goes against the Constitution

The judicial branch is one of the three branches of government. The Constitution established the judicial branch of government with the creation of the Supreme Court. Congress created the other federal courts. All these courts together make up the judicial branch. The courts review and explain the laws, and they resolve disagreements about the meaning of the law. The U.S. Supreme Court makes sure that laws are consistent with the Constitution. If a law is not consistent with the Constitution, the Court can declare it unconstitutional. In this case, the Court rejects the law. The Supreme Court makes the final decision about all cases that have to do with federal laws and treaties. It also rules on other cases, such as disagreements between states.

38. What is the highest court in the United States?
- the Supreme Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has complete authority over all federal courts. Its rulings have a significant effect. A Supreme Court ruling can affect the outcome of many cases in the lower courts. The Supreme Court’s interpretations of federal laws and of the Constitution are final. The Supreme Court is limited in its power over the states. It cannot make decisions about state
नागरकुशल शासन

36. क्याबिनेट स्तरीय दुई पद कुन कुन हुने?

- कृषि सिचव
- बाणिज्य सिचव
- रक्षा सिचव
- शिक्षा सिचव
- उर्जा सिचव
- स्वास्थ्य र मानव सेवा सिचव
- मातृभूमि सुरक्षा सिचव
- आवास र शहरी विकास सिचव
- गृह सिचव
- श्रम सिचव
- राज्य सिचव
- यातायात सिचव
- अर्थ सिचव
- पुराता नामकारक सिचव
- प्रशासन न्यायाधीश
- उपराष्ट्रपति

राष्ट्रपतिको मन्त्रिमण्डलका सदस्यहरू उपराष्ट्रपति र १५ कार्यकारी विभागको चयन गर्नुहुन्छौ। राष्ट्रपतिले अन्य सरकारी अधिकारीलाई मन्त्रिमण्डलमा नम्लिन गर्न सक्छन, तर कुनै पनि मनोर्ण अधिकारीले कार्यान्वयनहरू मन्त्रिमण्डलमा सेवा गर्न पाउँदैन। जर वार्षिक राष्ट्रपति हुन्छ जस्ता राष्ट्रपति हुन्छ जस्ता मन्त्रिमण्डल सेवामा यो जर वार्षिक राष्ट्रपति हुन्छ। कार्यकारी विभाग पद्ध स्थापना गरेको हो।

37. न्यायपालिका शाखाले कैथ प्रदेश गर्न?

- कानुनको समीक्षा गर्न
- कानुन र मानव सेवा गर्न
- गृह सिचव
- कानुन संविधान र उपराष्ट्रपति

राज्यको तीन शाखा मध्ये न्यायपालिका शाखा एक हो। यसले राज्य सरकारको प्रमुख हुन्छ। न्यायपालिका शाखालाई सबैपूर्व अदालत निर्माण गर्न स्थापना गरेको हो। कानुनले अन्य संघीय अदालत बनाउन गर्न। यसले सबै अदालतहरू मिलेको न्यायपालिका शाखा वन्दछ। अदालतको कानुनको समीक्षा र उच्च गर्न र कानुनको अधिकार भएका असहमतिको निराकरण गर्न। सबैपूर्व अदालतलाई कानुन संविधान संगत भएको निर्णय गर्न। यदि कानुन संविधान विपिन भए अदालतले यसलाई अस्वस्थान्यको घोषणा गर्न सक्छ। यसले अवस्थामा अदालतले कानुन राष्ट्रिय भए। सबैपूर्व अदालतले संघीय कानुन र संविधा सबै विभागका अन्तिम निर्णय गर्न। यसले अन्य राज्य विभागको असहमितको जस्ता पनि निर्णय गर्न।

38. अमेरिकाको सबैभन्दा उद्भव अदालत कैथ हो?

- सबैपूर्व अदालत

सबैपूर्व अदालतले सबै संघीय अदालतमाथि पूर्ण अधिकार छ। यसले नेपालको महत्त्वपूर्ण गर्न सक्छ। सबैपूर्व अदालतको फैसलाले साना अदालतका परिणामलाई भ्रमण गर्न सक्छ। सबैपूर्व अदालतको त्यसह सिन्धुवास अन्तिम हुन्छ। सबैपूर्व अदालतलाई संघीय कानुन र राज्यको संविधानको भएका गर्ने शक्तिमा सीमित गरिरहेको ह। यसले राज्यको कानुन र राज्यको
law or state constitutions. The Court can decide that a state law or action conflicts with federal law or with the U.S. Constitution. If this happens, the state law becomes invalid. The Supreme Court case ruling Marbury v. Madison established this power, known as “judicial review.” The Supreme Court also rules on cases about significant social and public policy issues that affect all Americans. The Supreme Court ruled on the court case Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka, which ended racial segregation in schools.

39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
   ★ nine (9)

The Constitution does not establish the number of justices on the Supreme Court. In the past, there have been as many as 10 and as few as six justices. Now, there are nine justices on the Supreme Court: eight associate justices and one chief justice. The Constitution gives the president the power to nominate justices to the Supreme Court. The nominee must then be confirmed by the Senate. Justices serve on the court for life or until they retire. For more information on the Supreme Court, go to www.supremecourt.gov.

40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?
   ★ John Roberts (John G. Roberts, Jr.)

John G. Roberts, Jr. is the 17th chief justice of the United States. After the death of former chief justice William Rehnquist in September 2005, President George W. Bush nominated Roberts for this position. Judge Roberts became chief justice when he was 50. He is the youngest chief justice since 1801, when John Marshall became chief justice at the age of 45. Before he became chief justice, Judge Roberts served on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Although the chief justice of the United States is the highest official in the judicial branch, his vote on the Supreme Court carries the same weight as the other justices.

41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?
   ★ to print money
   ★ to declare war
   ★ to create an army
   ★ to make treaties

The powers of government are divided between the federal government and the state governments. The federal government is known as a limited government. Its powers are restricted to those described in the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution gives the federal government the power to print money, declare war, create an army, and make treaties with other nations. Most other powers that are not given to the federal government in the Constitution belong to the states.

42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?
   ★ provide schooling and education
   ★ provide protection (police)
   ★ provide safety (fire departments)
   ★ give a driver’s license
   ★ approve zoning and land use

In the United States, the federal and state governments both hold power. Before the Constitution, the 13 colonies governed themselves individually much like state governments. It was not until the Articles of Confederation and then the Constitution that a national or federal government was established. Today, although each state has its own constitution, these state constitutions cannot conflict with the U.S. Constitution. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The state governments hold powers not given to the federal government in the U.S. Constitution. Some powers of the state government are the power to create traffic regulations and marriage requirements, and to issue driver’s licenses. The Constitution also provides a list of powers that the states do not have. For example, states cannot coin (create) money. The state and federal governments also share some powers, such as the ability to tax people.
संविधानबाट यसै निर्णय गर्न सकिन्छ। अदालतले राज्यको कान्त संसदीय कान्त वा अमेरिकी संविधानरूप प्रतिकूल छ। भनेर निर्णय लिन सकिन्छ। यसै अवस्थामा राज्यको कान्त अमान्य हुन्छ। सर्वोच्च अदालतका केस फैसला गरेका मर्मिन्तक भी। मैदानशील यस शक्तिको स्थापना गर्न जसलाई “कान्त समीक्षा” भनिन्छ। सर्वोच्च अदालतले अमेरिकनहरूलाई असर गरेका महत्त्वपूर्ण सामाजिक र सार्बजनिक नीतिका मुद्दामा पनि निर्णय लिन सकिन्छ। सर्वोच्च अदालतले राक्षसका शिक्षा परिषदका बारेमा भी। वातावरणको जातीय वृक्षकालको अनुगम गरेका छौ।

३९. सर्वोच्च अदालतमा कि जना न्यायाधीश छन्?
★ नौ (९)

संविधानमा सर्वोच्च अदालतमा न्यायाधीशको संख्या निर्णय सम्पन्न पाइने खोजिन १० र पदिमा ६ न्यायाधीश हुने गर्ने हुन। हाल सर्वोच्च अदालतमा न्यायाधीशको संख्या छ। अठारहवीं न्यायाधीश र एक प्राधन न्यायाधीश। संविधानसँग सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय अदालतसँग सर्वोच्च अदालतमा न्यायाधीशको मनोभाव गर्न शक्तिहरूले ती मनोभाव त्यस प्राप्त नजर रहेको हुन पर्दछ। न्यायाधीशको जीवनभरी र उपदेशका मानवीय गर्न। सर्वोच्च अदालतको बारे अरु जानकारी लिन http://www.supremecourtus.gov मा जानुहोस्।

४०. अमेरिकाका वर्तमान प्रधान न्यायाधीशको हुन्?
★ जोन रोबर्ट्स (जोन जी. रोबर्ट्स, जे.आर.)

जोन जी. रोबर्ट्स, जे.आर. अमेरिकाका १३३वें प्रधान न्यायाधीश हुन। पूर्व प्रधान न्यायाधीश विल्याम रेजर्स्के २००५ मा निधिय पछि राष्ट्रका निर्भर रहेको हुन। उनले रोबर्ट्स तो पदको लागि नाम गरेको हुन। न्यायाधीश रोबर्ट्स ५० वर्षको उम्रमा प्रधान न्यायाधीश बने। उनी १८०१ देखि निर्माणसंगत तर उमेखको प्रधान न्यायाधीश हुन, जबकि जोन मार्शल ५५ वर्ष उम्रमा प्रधान न्यायाधीश भएको छ। प्रधान न्यायाधीश रोबर्ट्सले पूर्वीहरूले कोलम्बिया जिल्लाको अमेरिकी पुनर्निर्माण अदालतमा नै गरेको थिए। प्रधान न्यायाधीश रोबर्ट्सले न्यायिक शासनका सर्वें अधिकारी भएसह पनि सर्वोच्च अदालतमा उनको मनोभाव मूल्य रहेको छ न्यायाधीश राज्यको प्रारम्भिक मूल्यहरूमा।

४१. हास्य संविधान अनुसार केही शक्तिहरू संसदीय सरकारलाई दिँदैएको छ? संसदीय सरकारको एक शक्ति राज्यहरूलाई दिँदैएको छ?
★ पैसा छापेगाँव
★ युद्ध दिणेको राज्यहरू
★ सेना निर्माण
★ सचिव गर्ने

मरकाप्रति शक्तिसँग युद्ध संसदीय सरकार र राज्य सरकारलाई बाँडिएको। संसदीय सरकारलाई सीमित सरकारको रूपमा पनि चिनिन्छ। यसको शक्ति अमेरिकी संविधानमा वर्णन गरिएको अनुसार रहेको छ। संविधानसँग संसदीय सरकारलाई दिँदैएको छ, यज राज्य सरकारलाई समन्वित नभन्न।

४२. हास्य संविधान अनुसार, केही शक्ति राज्यहरूलाई प्रदान गरिएको छ। राज्यको प्रदाता शक्ति के हो?
★ विद्यालय र शिक्षाको व्यवस्था गर्ने
★ सुरक्षाको व्यवस्था गर्न (पहिरी)
★ रक्षा प्रदान गर्ने (आगामी विभाग)
★ सवारी चालक अनुमति पत्र दिने
★ क्षेत्रीय तथा धूम्बिमा उपयोगको स्वीकृति दिने

अमेरिकाका संसदीय र सरकार दुर्लभको शक्ति छ। संविधान बन्दूक थिए, १३ उपचारको दृष्टिले राज्य सरकार जस्तै अप्रशंसनीय संसद धारण गरिएको परिस्थितिको धारा र संविधानको दुर्लभ प्रति प्रदानको हुन सकिन्छ। आम्रपाली संविधान देखि राज्यको संविधान कान्त राज्य सरकारलाई अन्तर्गत संसदीय सरकारलाई दिँद्दैएको शक्ति पाइ भने मा राज्य सरकारलाई संसदीय अधिकारहरू राज्यको सल्लन भएको हुन। राज्य सरकारले अमेरिकी संविधान अन्तर्गत संसदीय सरकारलाई निर्देशका शक्ति पाइ भने मा राज्य सरकारको संसदीय अधिकारहरूमा जान्न भएको हुन। संविधानमा राज्यलाई निर्देशका अधिकारहरू भन्ने स्वीकार्य हुन। उल्लेखनीय लागि राज्यसँग बन्दूक मा सचिवी राज्य र संसदीय सरकारले केही अधिकार बंडिएको छ, जसली जनतामध्ये कर गरिएका हुन।
43. 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.]

To learn the name of the governor of your state or territory, go to www.usa.gov. Similar to the federal government, most states have three branches of government. The branches are executive, legislative, and judicial. The governor is the chief executive of the state. The governor’s job in a state government is similar to the president’s job in the federal government. However, the state laws that a governor carries out are different from the federal laws that the president carries out. The Constitution says that certain issues are covered by federal, not state, laws. All other issues are covered by state laws. The governor’s duties and powers vary from state to state. The number of years that a governor is elected to serve—called a “term”—is four years. The exceptions are New Hampshire and Vermont, where governors serve for two years.

44. 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.]

To learn the capital of your state or territory, go to www.usa.gov. Each state or territory has its own capital. The state capital is where the state government conducts its business. It is similar to the nation’s capital, Washington, D.C., where the federal government conducts its business. Some state capitals have moved from one city to another over the years, but the state capitals have not changed since 1910. Usually, the governor lives in the state’s capital city.

45. What are the two major political parties in the United States?*
   ★ Democratic and Republican

The Constitution did not establish political parties. President George Washington specifically warned against them. But early in U.S. history, two political groups developed. They were the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists. Today, the two major political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. President Andrew Jackson created the Democratic Party from the Democratic-Republicans. The Republican Party took over from the Whigs as a major party in the 1860s. The first Republican president was Abraham Lincoln. Throughout U.S. history, there have been other parties. These parties have included the Know-Nothing (also called American Party), Bull-Moose (also called Progressive), Reform, and Green parties. They have played various roles in American politics. Political party membership in the United States is voluntary. Parties are made up of people who organize to promote their candidates for election and to promote their views about public policies.

46. What is the political party of the President now?
   ★ Democratic (Party)

The two major political parties in the United States today are the Democratic and Republican parties. The current president, Barack Obama, is a member of the Democratic Party. Other notable Democratic presidents include Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Jimmy Carter, and William “Bill” Clinton. Notable Republican presidents include Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Warren Harding, Herbert Hoover, Dwight Eisenhower, Ronald Reagan, and George H. W. Bush. Since the middle of the 19th
पहिलो गणतान्त्रिक राष्ट्रपति अब्राहम लिकन हुन्। अमेरिकी इतिहास भनिन्छ अन्य दलहरू पति रहेका छन्। तिनलाई वेडिन्मा, बुवो बोस्टनका अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति भनिन्छ। रिफ्मोन्ट र गीन दल हुन्छ। अमेरिकी राजनीतिमा दललाई किसिमो समुदाय बन्नेका मानिसहरू बन्नुहुन्छ। अन्य अन्य दलहरू समुदायको र धनी दल हुन्छ।

अमेरिकी बाल्टिक, दुई राजनीतिक दलहरू समूहमा स्थानिक छन्। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति दललाई ती दलको सम्बन्ध व्यवस्था गर्नुहोस्। तिनलाई वेडिन्मा, बुवो पोस्टनका अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति भनिन्छ। रिफ्मोन्ट र गीन दल हुन्छ। अन्य अन्य दलहरू समुदायको र धनी दल हुन्छ।

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अमेरिकी बाल्टिक, दुई राजनीतिक दलहरू समूहमा स्थानिक छन्। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति दललाई ती दलको सम्बन्ध व्यवस्था गर्नुहोस्। तिनलाई वेडिन्मा, बुवो पोस्टनका अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति भनिन्छ। रिफ्मोन्ट र गीन दल हुन्छ। अन्य अन्य दलहरू समुदायको र धनी दल हुन्छ।
Learn About the United States

century, the symbol of the Republican Party has been the elephant. The Republican Party is also known as the “Grand Old Party” or the “GOP.” The symbol of the Democratic Party is the donkey.

47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?
★ (John) Boehner

The current speaker of the House of Representatives is John Boehner. He has represented Ohio’s Eighth District in the House of Representatives since 1991. As speaker, he presides over the House of Representatives and leads the majority political party in the House, the Republican Party. The speaker is second in line to the succession of the presidency after the vice president.

C: Rights and Responsibilities

48. There are four amendments to the 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).

Voting is one of the most important civic responsibilities of citizens in the United States. In a democratic society, the people choose the leaders who will represent them. There are four amendments to the Constitution about voting. The 15th Amendment permits American men of all races to vote. It was written after the Civil War and the end of slavery. The 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote. It resulted from the women’s suffrage movement (the women’s rights movement). After the 15th Amendment was passed, some leaders of the southern states were upset that African Americans could vote. These leaders designed fees called poll taxes to stop them from voting. The 24th Amendment made these poll taxes illegal. The 26th Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

49. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?
★ serve on a jury
★ vote in a federal election

Two responsibilities of U.S. citizens are to serve on a jury and vote in federal elections. The Constitution gives citizens the right to a trial by a jury. The jury is made up of U.S. citizens. Participation of citizens on a jury helps ensure a fair trial. Another important responsibility of citizens is voting. The law does not require citizens to vote, but voting is a very important part of any democracy. By voting, citizens are participating in the democratic process. Citizens vote for leaders to represent them and their ideas, and the leaders support the citizens’ interests.

50. Name one right only for United States citizens.
★ vote in a federal election
★ run for federal office

U.S. citizens have the right to vote in federal elections. Permanent residents can vote in local or state elections that do not require voters to be U.S. citizens. Only U.S. citizens can vote in federal elections. U.S. citizens can also run for federal office. Qualifications to run for the Senate or House of Representatives include being a U.S. citizen for a certain number of years. A candidate for Senate must be a U.S. citizen for at least 9 years. A candidate for the House must be a U.S. citizen for at least 7 years. To run for president of the United States, a candidate must be a native-born (not naturalized) citizen. In addition to the benefits of citizenship, U.S. citizens have certain responsibilities—to respect the law, stay informed on issues, participate in the democratic process, and pay their taxes.

51. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?
★ freedom of expression
★ freedom of speech
★ freedom of assembly
★ freedom to petition the government
★ freedom of worship
★ the right to bear arms

Thomas Jefferson said, “[The] best principles [of our republic] secure to all its citizens a perfect equality of
मतदान गनुर् अमेिरकी नागिरकको एक हमुख नागिरक िजम्मेवारी हो। अंत्य पिछ लेिखएको नेताहरुले मतदान कर भै शुल्क िनधार्रण गरे। २४$j$ संशोधनले यी २१ बाट १८ मा झायᱷ।

सी: अभिकार र जिम्मेवारीहुँ

४५. कसले मतदान दिन पाउँछ भनेर संविधानमा चार संशोधन छन्? नुेटा एउटा बारे बर्णन गर्नुहोस्।

★ अधार (१८) वा बढी उमेरका नागिरक (मतदान गर्न सक्चन)

★ मतदान गर्न (मतदान करेको)केही तिन्न पर्दन

★ कुँले पनि नागिरकले मतदान गर्न सक्छ (महिला र पुरुषले मतदान गर्न सक्छन)

★ कुँले जातिको पुरुष नागिरक (मतदान गर्न सक्छन)

मतदान गर्नै अमेिरकी नागिरकलाई एक प्रमुख नागिरक जिम्मेवारी हो। प्रजातात्मक समाजमा जनताको मजबूती नरेप्रतिनिधित्व गर्न संतोष छुनौ।कसले मतदान दिन पाउँछ नेपाल संविधानमा चार संशोधन छन्। १६० प्रतिभागिन्यको पनि मनेको पुरुष नागिरकलाई मतदान दिन स्पष्टता बिनुखने मात्रको युद्ध र दाताको अन्य पाठ्य लेखको रियो। १६० प्रतिभागिन्यको महिलाहरुलाई मतदानको अधिकार दिइनु। यो महिलाहरुले मतदानको अधिकारको आदेशलाई महिलाहरुको सराइमा हुन्छ। नैनथकाली नेपाललाई मतदानको अधिकार दिइनु। यो महिलाहरुले मतदान दिन पाउने भएनुहोस्। नैनथकाली नेपालमा राष्ट्रिय रोकको लागि नेपाललाई मतदान दिन म्याग पाउने भएनुहोस्। १५ प्रतिभागिन्यको पनि महिलाहरुले मतदान दिन पाउने भएनुहोस्। नैनथकाली नेपाललाई मतदान दिन पाउने भएनुहोस्।

४६. अमेिरकी नागिरकलाई मत छनुए एउटा जिम्मेवारी के हो? *

★ निरांकन समितिको सेवा गर्न

★ संघीय चुनावमा मत दिने

अमेिरकी नागिरकलाई दुई जिम्मेवारीनिर्णायक समितिगत सेवा गर्न र संघीय चुनावमा मतदान गर्नुहुन्छ। संविधानले नागिरकलाई निर्णायक समितिगत सुनुवाई गर्न अधिकार दिइनु। यो निरांकन समिति अमेिरकी नागिरकलाई किसिम तक्षण नेपाल निरांकन समितिको सहभागिताले मन्त्र सुनुवाई सुनिधित्त गर्न। नागिरकलाई अक्षम महावर्ग्य जिम्मेवारी हो मतदान गर्न। काठमाडौं नागिरकलाई मतदान गर्न पछि भएको हुन्छ।

५०. अमेिरकी नागिरकलाई मात्र हुन एउटा अभिकार भनिन्छ।

★ संघीय चुनावमा मतदान गर्न

★ संघीय कारालय संचालन गर्न

अमेिरकी नागिरकलाई संघीय चुनावमा मतदान गर्न अभिकार छ। स्थानीय निवासीहरुले निर्णायक स्थानीय वा राष्ट्रिय चुनावमा मतदान गर्न पाउँछनु अन्त्य पिछ लेिखएको छ। अरू नागिरकलाई मात्र संघीय चुनावमा मतदान गर्न पाउँछन। तो नागिरकलाई संघीय कारालय संचालन गर्न नेपाल नेपाल नुेटा यो नेपाल नेपाल नैनथकाली नेपाल मतदानको अधिकार दिइनु। नैनथकाली नेपाल मतदानको अधिकार दिइनु। नैनथकाली नेपाल मतदानको अधिकार दिइनु।

५१. अमेिरकी भास्कार गर्न सबैभन्दा हुनेको विधि छनन्?

★ अभिव्यक्तिको स्वतन्त्रता

★ भाषणको स्वतन्त्रता

★ सिविलसेवकोका स्वतन्त्रता

★ सरकारको याचिकाको स्वतन्त्रता

★ धामिक स्वतन्त्रता

★ हरियाल राख्पाउने स्वतन्त्रता

थ्रेमस सेल मेम्स नेपालसुझावमा छनबे भन्ने भन्दैन तर राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाको सामेल करिन्छु।
rights.” Millions of immigrants have come to America to have these rights. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights give many of these rights to all people living in the United States. These rights include the freedom of expression, of religion, of speech, and the right to bear arms. All people living in the United States also have many of the same duties as citizens, such as paying taxes and obeying the laws.

52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?

★ the United States
★ the flag

The flag is an important symbol of the United States. The Pledge of Allegiance to the flag states, “I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.” When we say the Pledge of Allegiance, we usually stand facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Francis Bellamy wrote the pledge. It was first published in The Youth’s Companion magazine in 1892 for children to say on the anniversary of Columbus’s discovery of America. Congress officially recognized the pledge on June 22, 1942. Two changes have been made since it was written in 1892. “I pledge allegiance to my flag” was changed to “I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.” Congress added the phrase “under God” on June 14, 1954.

53. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?

★ give up loyalty to other countries
★ defend the Constitution and laws of the United States
★ obey the laws of the United States
★ serve in the U.S. military (if needed)
★ serve (do important work for) the nation (if needed)
★ be loyal to the United States

When the United States became an independent country, the Constitution gave Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. Congress made rules about how immigrants could become citizens. Many of these requirements are still valid today, such as the requirements to live in the United States for a specific period of time, to be of good moral character, and to understand and support the principles of the Constitution. After an immigrant fulfills all of the requirements to become a U.S. citizen, the final step is to take an Oath of Allegiance at a naturalization ceremony. The Oath of Allegiance states, “I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God.”

54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?*

★ eighteen (18) and older

For most of U.S. history, Americans had to be at least 21 years old to vote. At the time of the Vietnam War, during the 1960s and 1970s, many people thought that people who were old enough to fight in a war should also be old enough to vote. In 1971, the 26th
लाई अमेरिकात यी अधिकारकालाई अभिव्यक्त भएको सबै आवश्यकताहरु गरे। संविधान र विशेषको अधिकारले यसता त्रेपै अधिकार अमेरिकामा भर्दै सबै मानिसलाई निर्देश गरे हुन्छ। यी अधिकारका अभिव्यक्तिको, धर्मको, भाषाको स्वतन्त्रता र हितिपाल राज्य पाइने अधिकार पर्ने। अमेरिकामा भर्दै सबै मानिसलाई पनि नागिरकसको कार्य पर्ने कर्त्तव्य नहुने हुन्छ। त्यसैले राज्यिनीहरु पनि धेरै आवश्यकताहरु अझै पिन भएकाले यसै धेरै धिकार अमेरिकामा बसोबास गनेका लाखको राज्यिनीहरु यी धिकारकालाङ्ग अझै भएको राज्यको स्वतन्त्रता र न्यायलाई राख्ने राहेको छ। राज्यिैलाई स्वतन्त्रता र न्यायलाई राख्ने, राज्यिैलाई संविधान र आधिकारको सुरक्षा र निर्वाण बचाउ गने।

५२. राज्यिनीहरुको समथ लिङ्दा हामी केमा इमानदारी

dेखाउँछन्?

★ संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

★ झण्डा

झण्डा अभिव्यक्तिको महत्वपूर्ण तोतक हो। राज्यिनीहरुको सपथले "म संयुक्त राज्य अभिव्यक्तिको झण्डा प्रति र गणतन्त्र जसलाई यो दहाराएको छ, प्रति वफादार हुने अधिकत्व, अनुपात र एक देश, भाषातील अन्य देश, भाषाको तथा समयको लागि स्वतन्त्रता र न्यायलाई रहेको छ राज्यिनीहरुको प्रतिज्ञा गर्नु हुयो।" भनेको जब हामी राज्यिनीहरुको समथ लिङ्दी, हामी मुख्यमानिक मान्यहरू हालेका राज्यमा भनेको राज्यको तर्कपनिय छ। राज्यिैलाई बलीमा भनेर राज्यिैलाई अभिव्यक्तिको टिकेट दिन बालबालिकाले भन्नु भनेर राहेको छ। गणतन्त्रिको समथ लिङ्दी र धिकारको आधिकार राज्यिैलाई स्वतन्त्र, न्याय र राष्ट्रिय अधिकार पनि भएका छ। राज्यिैलाई धेरै अधिकार राज्यिैलाई स्वतन्त्र, न्याय र राष्ट्र अधिकारको भएको छ। राज्यिैलाई अभिव्यक्तिको झण्डा प्रति निर्धारित समथ लिङ्दी राज्यिैलाई संविधान र राष्ट्रिय अधिकारको आधिकारकालाङ्ग भएको राज्यिैलाई स्वतन्त्र, न्याय र राष्ट्र अधिकारको भएको छ।

५३. अभिव्यक्तिको नागरिक सफलता तपाई को एउटा प्रतिज्ञा गर्नुहुन्छ?

★ अन्य देशप्रतिज्ञा इमानदारी छोड्ने

★ संयुक्त राज्य अभिव्यक्तिको संविधान र कानून बनाउने

★ संयुक्त राज्य अभिव्यक्तिको कानूनको पालना गनेको

★ सेनामा सेवा गनेको (परेको खण्डमा)

★ देखाउँछ (परेको खण्डमा) सेवा गनेको (महत्वपूर्ण काम गनेको)

★ संयुक्त राज्य अभिव्यक्ति इमानदारी छोड्ने

अभिव्यक्ति स्वतन्त्र देश भाषाप्रति, संविधान र सेनामा सामील गर्ने अधिकार पनि भएको छ। संविधानले सर्वाधिकार दिन उनले अभिव्यक्ति निर्धारित गर्नु हुन्छ। संविधानले अभिव्यक्ति निर्धारित गर्नु त्यसैले साँचो र संविधान दिन्छौ र समग्र संघ समान गर्नु हुन्छ। आधिकारिक तरिका समान राधिलाई संविधान र देशले दिन्छ। निर्धारित गर्नु र संविधान दिन्छौ र समग्र संघ गर्नु हुन्छ। आधिकारिक तरिका समान राधिलाई संविधान र देशले दिन्छौ।

५४. राष्ट्रियता निर्भर दिन नागरिक कर्ता वर्षको हुन पर्छ?

★ अन्तर (१८) वा माति

अभिव्यक्तिको इन्द्रियामा धेरै सभ्य मतदाता अनुमान निर्भर निर्भर पनि २१ वर्षको हुनु गर्नु गर्नु हुन्छ। १९६५ र १९९०, भित्रनाम युद्धका बेला धेरै मानिसले जुन मानिसको उमेद युद्धका उडान गर्नाइ यो धेरै जनाउँ भनेर यो मतदाता उडान गर्नाइ यो धेरै भनेर सुन्त्रो भनेर। १९७९ र २६ अनुसार अनुसार अधिकारको स्वतन्त्र र न्यायलाई यो धेरै नवनाम उमेद युद्धका उडान गर्नाइ २१ वर्षि पटाए वर्षमा परिवर्तन गर्न।
Amendment changed the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 for all federal, state, and local elections. The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 made it easier for people to register to vote. Now they can register to vote by mail, at public assistance offices, or when they apply for or renew their driver’s license.

55. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?

- vote
- 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

Citizens play an active part in their communities. When Americans engage in the political process, democracy stays alive and strong. There are many ways for people to be involved. They can volunteer to help new immigrants learn English and civics, join the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) of their child’s school, run for a position on the local school board, or volunteer to help at a polling station. People can also vote, help with a political campaign, join a civic or community organization, or call their senator or representative about an issue that is important to them.

56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?*

- April 15

The last day to send in your federal income tax to the Internal Revenue Service is April 15 of each year. The Constitution gave the federal government the power to collect taxes. The federal government needs money to pay the nation’s debts and to defend and provide for the needs of the country. When the country was young, it was difficult to raise money from the 13 original states. The government began collecting income tax for the first time through the Revenue Act of 1861. This was only temporary. In 1894, a flat-rate federal income tax was enacted, but the Supreme Court said this was unconstitutional. Finally, in 1913, the 16th Amendment was ratified. It gave Congress the power to collect income taxes. Today, “taxable income” is money that is earned from wages, self-employment, tips, and the sale of property. The government uses these taxes to keep our country safe and secure. It also tries to cure and prevent diseases through research. In addition, the government protects our money in banks by insuring it, educates children and adults, and builds and repairs our roads and highways. Taxes are used to do these things and many more.

57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?

- at age eighteen (18)
- between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26)

President Lincoln tried to draft men to fight during the Civil War, but many people became angry and rioted. In 1917, Congress passed the Selective Service Act. This act gave President Woodrow Wilson the power to temporarily increase the U.S. military during World War I. In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Selective Training and Service Act, which created the first draft during peacetime. This was the beginning of the Selective Service System in the United States today. The draft was needed again for the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Today, there is no draft, but all men between 18 and 26 years old must register with the Selective Service System. When a man registers, he tells the government that he is available to serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. He can register at a United States post office or on the Internet. To register for Selective Service on the Internet, visit the Selective Service website at www.sss.gov.
संवार्थक सेवाको भागीदारी आदर्शहरू

१९९३ वर्षको मतदातादिनी अधिनियमले मानिसहरूलाई मतदानको लागि दिनै कतै कतै मतदान गर्नुहुन्छ भने तपाईले एउटा स्थिति छन् भएका हरूमा पढे पुग्छ।

२००३ अन्तर्दर्शन अधिनियमले मानिसहरूले मतदान कर्तौत छन् भने पुरुषहरू जसलाई स्वतन्त्र राजनीतिक दल भएका अथवा अन्य समुदायक समूहहरूमा सहभागी हुनेका अभियोग सहयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ।

५५. अमेरिकीहरूले प्राणात्मक भावनाल्ने पाउने उद्योगको के के हुनु?

- मतदान
- राजनीतिक दलमा सहभागीता
- अभियोगहरूको सहभागीता
- मानिसहरूको सम्बंधित विषयमा समूहहरू बनाउनुका सामर्थ्य
- समन्वय साधन बनाउनुका सामर्थ्य
- कार्यवाहीमा सहभागीता
- तलिकामा लेखन

नागरिकहरूले मुञ्जलहरूमा स्मृतिको सहभागीता जताउँदै। अन्तर्दर्शन अधिनियमको तलिका दिनमा राजनीतिक दलमा सहभागी हुनेको हरूलाई पढिएको पुग्छ। यसलाई स्तरीय सहायता कार्यालयमा मानिसहरूले मतदानको लागि सहभागी हुन पर्ने धेरै वक्ता हुन्छन्।

५६. संघीय आयकर फार्म बुझाउने अन्तिम मिति कै हुन्छ?

- १५अलिंस आन्तिरक कर सेवाको (IRS) भने तपाईले संघीय आयकर फार्म बुझाउने अन्तिम मिति हुन्छ । यसलाई स्तरीय सहायता कार्यालय राज्यमा संगठन्त्र राजयको राजदिनीमा आयकर फार्म बुझाउनु सङ्केत र कर्तौत भएछ। यसलाई स्तरीय सहायता कार्यालयको सविकारको लागि इन्टरनेटबाट जानिन्छ: www.sss.gov.
AMERICAN HISTORY

For more than 200 years, the United States has strived to become a “more perfect union.” Its history has been one of expansive citizenship for all Americans. By learning about our shared history, you will be able to understand our nation’s traditions, milestones, and common civic values. Our country is independent because of the strength, unity, and determination of our forefathers. It is important for future Americans to know this story. We are people working toward great ideals and principles guided by equality and fairness. This is important to keep our country free. As Americans, we have been committed to each other and our country throughout our history. The following section will help you understand American history from the colonial period and independence to the Civil War and other important events during the 1800s, 1900s, and today.

A: Colonial Period and Independence

58. What is one reason colonists came to America?
   - freedom
   - political liberty
   - religious freedom
   - economic opportunity
   - practice their religion
   - escape persecution

In the 1600s and 1700s, colonists from England and other European countries sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to the American colonies. Some left Europe to escape religious restrictions or persecution, to practice their religion freely. Many came for political freedom, and some came for economic opportunity. These freedoms and opportunities often did not exist in the colonists’ home countries. For these settlers, the American colonies were a chance for freedom and a new life. Today, many people come to the United States for these same reasons.

59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
   - American Indians
   - Native Americans

Great American Indian tribes such as the Navajo, Sioux, Cherokee, and Iroquois lived in America at the time the Pilgrims arrived. The Pilgrims settled in an area where a tribe called the Wampanoag lived. The Wampanoag taught the Pilgrims important skills, such as how to farm with different methods and how to grow crops such as corn, beans, and squash. Relations with some American Indian tribes became tense and confrontational as more Europeans moved to America and migrated west. Eventually, after much violence, the settlers defeated those American Indian tribes and took much of their land.

60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?
   - Africans
   - people from Africa

Slavery existed in many countries long before America was founded. By 1700, many Africans were being brought to the American colonies as slaves. Men, women, and children were brought against their will. They were often separated from their families when they were sold as slaves. Slaves worked without payment and without basic rights. Most worked in agriculture, but slaves did many other kinds of work in the colonies, too. Slavery created a challenge for a nation founded on individual freedoms and democratic beliefs. It was one of the major causes of the American Civil War.

61. Why did the colonists fight the British?
   - because of high taxes (taxation without representation)
   - because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering)
   - because they didn’t have self-government

The American colonists’ anger had been growing for years before the Revolutionary War began in 1775. The decision to separate from the British was not an easy choice for many colonists. However, Great
200 वर्षमा अतिक्रमण ने संपन्न कर रहा राज अध उत्तर संघ व अधना र युनियन काउंसल को स्वतन्त्रता केन्द्रीय भारतीय सचिवालय। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के आधार पर युनियन काउंसल का स्वतन्त्रता आदेश कार्यक्रम के जोहान ने। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के आधार पर युनियन काउंसल का स्वतन्त्रता आदेश कार्यक्रम के जोहान ने।

60. कुन समूहका मानिसहरू अमेरिका लगे दासका रूपमा बेचिए?

- अमेरिकी
- अमेरिकीका मानिसहरू

अमेरिकीका स्थापना दुनिया भर अमेरिकी अपने उपविदेश र उपविदेशी अपने उपविदेशी देशों में दासता अपने उपविदेशी देशों में दासता बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी होते हैं। अमेरिकी अपने उपविदेशी देशों में दासता अपने उपविदेशी देशों में दासता बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी होते हैं। 1707 समय अमेरिकी अपने उपविदेशी देशों में दासता अपने उपविदेशी देशों में दासता बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी होते हैं। अमेरिकी अपने उपविदेशी देशों में दासता अपने उपविदेशी देशों में दासता बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी बिज्ञान परिक्षणार्थी होते हैं।
Britain’s “repeated injuries” against the Americans, as noted in the Declaration of Independence, convinced many to join the rebellion. The British taxed the colonists without their consent, and the colonists had nobody to represent their needs and ideas to the British government. They were also angry because ordinary colonists were forced to let British soldiers sleep and eat in their homes. The colonists believed the British did not respect their basic rights. The British governed the colonists without their consent, denying them self-government.

62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

★ (Thomas) Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was a very important political leader and thinker. Some of the most important ideas about the American government are found in the Declaration of Independence, such as the idea that all people are created equal. Another important idea is that people are born with certain rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Jefferson was the third president of the United States, serving from 1801 to 1809. Before becoming president, Jefferson was governor of Virginia and the first U.S. secretary of state. He strongly supported individual rights, especially freedom of religion. Jefferson wanted to protect these rights. For this reason, he did not want a strong national government.

63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

★ July 4, 1776

In 1774, representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the First Continental Congress. Of the 13 colonies, only Georgia was absent. These representatives were angry about British laws that treated them unfairly. They began to organize an army. The Second Continental Congress met in 1775 after fighting began between the colonists and the British Army. This Congress asked Thomas Jefferson and others to write the Declaration of Independence. When Thomas Jefferson finished his draft of the Declaration of Independence, he took it to John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and the others on the committee to review it. After changes were made by the committee, the Declaration was read to the members of the entire Congress. The purpose of the Declaration was to announce the separation of the colonies from England. The Declaration of Independence stated that if a government does not protect the rights of the people, the people can create a new government. For this reason, the colonists separated from their British rulers. On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.

64. There were 13 original states. Name three.

★ New Hampshire  ★ Delaware
★ Massachusetts  ★ Maryland
★ Rhode Island  ★ Virginia
★ Connecticut  ★ North Carolina
★ New York  ★ South Carolina
★ New Jersey  ★ Georgia
★ Pennsylvania

The 13 original states were all former British colonies. Representatives from these colonies came together and declared independence from Great Britain in 1776. After the Revolutionary War, the colonies became free and independent states. When the 13 colonies became states, each state set up its own government. They wrote state constitutions. Eventually, the people in these states created a new form of national government that would unite all the states into a single nation under the U.S. Constitution. The first three colonies to become states were Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. This happened in 1787. Eight colonies became states in 1788. These were Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, and New York. North Carolina became a state in 1789. Rhode Island became a state in 1790. Although the colonies were recognized as states after the Declaration of Independence, the date of statehood is based on when they ratified (accepted) the U.S. Constitution. Today, the United States has 50 states.
फेरसन समाजकालीन दिनों मा स्वतन्त्रता को घोषणा नेपालले उनीहरूले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको संस्थान लेखे। उनीहरूले स्वतन्त्रता को घोषणा नेपालमा राजस्थान मात्र राज्य भिन्न राज्य घोषणा गरेको निमितमा स्वतन्त्रता को घोषणापिछ नै राज्य भिन्न राज्य घोषणाको निमित। स्वतन्त्रता आकर्षक र आकर्षकता प्रकोष्ठको प्रतिकृति गर्न सँगी भए।

अमेरिकी भूमि “वार्षिक वाणिज्यको अर्थव्यवस्था”, स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणामा वर्ताए अनुसार, ले यस्तो विविध वित्त विद्युम्वा हरूमा भन्दा जाने। राजस्थानको नन्दको मानिस्तुल्लमा उम्मीदेखी देखाएको भए । नन्दको मानिस्तुल्लमा उम्मीदेखी देखाएको भए।

मानिस्तुल्लमा उम्मीदेखी देखाएको भए। नन्दको मानिस्तुल्लमा उम्मीदेखी देखाएको भए। 

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

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6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?

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6. स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा नेपालमा ले खोजो?
65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?
★ The Constitution was written.
★ The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution.

The Constitutional Convention was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from May to September 1787. Fifty-five delegates from 12 of the original 13 states (except for Rhode Island) met to write amendments to the Articles of Confederation. The delegates met because many American leaders did not like the Articles. The national government under the Articles of Confederation was not strong enough. Instead of changing the Articles of Confederation, the delegates decided to create a new governing document with a stronger national government—the Constitution. Each state sent delegates, who worked for four months in secret to allow for free and open discussion as they wrote the new document. The delegates who attended the Constitutional Convention are called “the Framers.” On September 17, 1787, 39 of the delegates signed the new Constitution.

66. When was the Constitution written?
★ 1787

The Constitution, written in 1787, created a new system of U.S. government—the same system we have today. James Madison was the main writer of the Constitution. He became the fourth president of the United States. The U.S. Constitution is short, but it defines the principles of government and the rights of citizens in the United States. The document has a preamble and seven articles. Since its adoption, the Constitution has been amended (changed) 27 times. Three-fourths of the states (9 of the original 13) were required to ratify (approve) the Constitution. Delaware was the first state to ratify the Constitution on December 7, 1787. In 1788, New Hampshire was the ninth state to ratify the Constitution. On March 4, 1789, the Constitution took effect and Congress met for the first time. George Washington was inaugurated as president the same year. By 1790, all 13 states had ratified the Constitution.

67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.
★ (James) Madison
★ (Alexander) Hamilton
★ (John) Jay
★ Publius

The Federalist Papers were 85 essays that were printed in New York newspapers while New York State was deciding whether or not to support the U.S. Constitution. The essays were written in 1787 and 1788 by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison under the pen name “Publius.” The essays explained why the state should ratify the Constitution. Other newspapers outside New York also published the essays as other states were deciding to ratify the Constitution. In 1788, the papers were published together in a book called The Federalist. Today, people still read the Federalist Papers to help them understand the Constitution.
65. संविधान सभामा के बनो?

★ संविधान लेखियो

★ राष्ट्र निर्माता पिताहरूले संविधान लेख

संविधान सूचा १७८७ को मईदिबासमा फिलाडेफिया को पेनसीलवायमा भयो । १३ मूल राज्य मध्ये १२ राज्यका पत्रम (रोड आइवियाण्ड व्यापक) राज्यहरूले संघ धाराहरूमा संविधानका लागि एकत्रित भए । धैर्य अमेरिकी नेताहरूले संघका पारित राज्यहरूले नयाँ नागिरकका अधिकारबारे बताउँछ । संघको धारा अन्तर्गतको राष्ट्रीय सरकार लेखियो विवेचन। १३ मूल राज्यले आफ्नो संविधानहरूले नयाँ संविधानको मन नपराएको घटना राज्यहरूले पेन्सीलवायमा भए । संघको धारा अन्तर्गतको राष्ट्रीय सरकार लेखियो विवेचन। धेरै अमेरिकी नेताहरूले संघका पारित राज्यहरूले नयाँ नागिरकका अधिकारबारे बताउँछ । संघको धारा अन्तर्गतको राष्ट्रीय सरकार लेखियो विवेचन। १३ मूल राज्यले आफ्नो संविधानहरूले नयाँ संविधानको मन नपराएको घटना राज्यहरूले पेन्सीलवायमा भए। संघिय सभामा सहभागी भएका ती निर्माता (the Framers) भनिएका होँ। १७ सेप्टेम्बर १७८७ मा ३९ निर्माता नयाँ संविधानमा हस्ताक्षर गर्नुहुन्छ ।

66. संविधान कहिले लेखियो?

★ १७८७ मा

संविधान १७८७ मा लेखियो जसले संयुक्त राज्यमा नयाँ शासन प्रणाली स्थापना गर् — त्यही प्रणाली नैन पनि लामू । जेम्स मेडिसन यसका प्रमुख लेखन भए । उनी संयुक्त राज्यका चारी राजपत्र पनि भए । संयुक्त राज्यको संविधान छोटो छ, तर यसको सरकारको नीति तथा संयुक्त राज्यका नागिरकको अधिकारबारे व्यक्त गर्दछ । यसको एउटा प्रति वर्षभर र सात धाराहरू छन् । यसको अनुमोदनको नाम राज्यहरूले नयाँ संविधानलाई समर्थन गर्नुहुन्छ । संघीय दस्तावेजले संविधानलाई समर्थन गर्नुहुन्छ । ती मध्ये एउटा लेखकको नाम बनाउनुहुन्छ ।

६७. संघीय दस्तावेजले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको संविधानलाई समर्थन गर्नुहुन्छ । ती मध्ये एउटा लेखकको नाम बनाउनुहुन्छ ।

★ (जेम्स) मेडिसन

★ (अलेक्जेन्डर) हेमिल्टन

★ (जोन) जे

★ पुब्लियस

संघीय दस्तावेजले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको संविधानलाई समर्थन गर्नुहुन्छ । ती मध्ये एउटा लेखकको नाम बनाउनुहुन्छ । जेम्स मेडिसन र अलेक्जेन्डर हेमिल्टनलाई "पुब्लियस" भनिएका हुन्। यसले संघीय दस्तावेजले संयुक्त राज्यको संविधानलाई समर्थन गर्न सक्छ।
68. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?

- U.S. diplomat
- oldest member of the Constitutional Convention
- first Postmaster General of the United States
- writer of “Poor Richard’s Almanac”
- started the first free libraries

Benjamin Franklin was one of the most influential Founding Fathers of the United States. He was the oldest delegate to the Constitutional Convention and one of the signers of the U.S. Constitution. He was a printer, author, politician, diplomat, and inventor. By his mid-20s, he was an accomplished printer, and he began writing books and papers. Franklin’s most famous publication was Poor Richard’s Almanac. He also organized America’s first library. Its members loaned books to one another. He was very active in colonial politics. He also visited England and France many times as a U.S. diplomat. In 1775, the Second Continental Congress appointed Franklin the first postmaster general.

69. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?

- (George) Washington

George Washington is called the Father of Our Country. He was the first American president. Before that, he was a brave general who led the Continental Army to victory over Great Britain during the American Revolutionary War. After his victory over the British Army, Washington retired to his farm in Virginia named Mount Vernon. He left retirement to help create the new country’s system of government. He presided over the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787.

70. Who was the first President?

- (George) Washington

George Washington was the first president of the United States. He began his first term in 1789. He served for a second term beginning in 1793. Washington played an important role in forming the new nation and encouraged Americans to unite. He also helped define the American presidency. He voluntarily resigned from the presidency after two terms. He set an example for future leaders in his own country and the world by voluntarily giving up power. The tradition of a president serving no more than two terms continued in the United States until Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was elected to office four times (1933–1945). The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, passed in 1947, now limits presidents to two terms.

B: 1800s

71. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?

- the Louisiana Territory
- Louisiana

The Louisiana Territory was a large area west of the Mississippi River. It was 828,000 square miles. In 1803, the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France for $15 million. The Louisiana Purchase Treaty was signed in Paris on April 30, 1803. It was the largest acquisition of land in American history. Farmers could now ship their farm products down the Mississippi River without permission from other countries. This was important because the city of New Orleans was a major shipping port. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States and expanded it westward. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led an expedition to map the Louisiana Territory.

72. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.

- War of 1812
- Mexican-American War
- Civil War
- Spanish-American War

The United States fought four major wars in the 1800s—the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

The War of 1812 lasted from 1812 through 1815. President James Madison asked Congress to declare war on Great Britain. The British were stopping and seizing American ships. They were also arming American Indians to fight against the Americans. As a result of this war, the nation’s trade was disrupted and the U.S.
शंघुक राज्यको बारेमा बालासुन

६८. बेनजामिन फ्राइकलिन कुन पुढा कुराका लागि प्रसिद्ध थिए?

★ यू.एस. कूटनितिज
★ संविधान सम्बन्धमा विरोधक सदस्य
★ संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकनको प्रथम पोस्टमास्टर जनरल
★ “पुअर रिचार्ड्स अल्मान्क” का लेखक
★ निशुल्क पुस्तकालयका शुरुवातकर्ता

बेनजामिन फ्राइकलिन (Benjamin Franklin) संयुक्त राज्यका महत्वपूर्ण संस्थापक पिता मध्ये एक हुन्। उनी संविधान सम्बन्धमा पाका सदस्य र संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकनको संविधानमा हस्ताक्षर गर्न मध्ये एक हुन्। उनी प्रतिक्रिया, नेतृत्व, राजनीतिज्ञ, बुद्धिविद्यातिर तथा आविष्कारक पिता। उनी आफ्नो बीचै वर्षको मानसिकता र आविष्कारक पिता। उनी आफ्नो वर्षको लेखनको क्षेत्रमा प्रसिद्ध थिए। फ्राइकलिनको सचिवालय प्रबन्धक चिट्ठी (Poor Richard's Almanac) पुअर रिचार्ड्स्आल्मान्क हो। उनले अमेरिकनको पहिलो पुस्तकालय स्थापना गरे। उनले आफ्नो बीचै वर्षको उमेदमा उनी एक कुशल पिता भैसके का थिए र उनले आफ्नो लेखहरू लेᲧ थाइलसके का थिए। फ्राइकलिनको सबैभन्दा फैल्ड पिता (Poor Richard's Almanac) पुअर रिचार्ड्स्आल्मान्क हो। उनले अमेरिकनको पहिलो पुस्तकालय स्थापना गरे। उनले आफ्नो बीचै वर्षको उमेदमा उनी एक कुशल पिता भैसके का थिए।

६९. हा देशको “राष्ट्रपति”को हो?

★ (जर्मनी) वाशिंटन

जर्मनी वाशिंटन (George Washington) लाई हा देशको राष्ट्रपति भनिन्छ। व्यापक तर्फदार अमेरिकिले राष्ट्रपति बनाउनु हुन सक्छ। त्यस अघि उनले अमेरिकीको वाशिंटनीय युद्धको विजय साहित्य र अमेरिकीको साहित्यको रूपमा विस्तार गर्न सक्छ। उनले नेपाली पानीको किस्मतको माग पुरा पनि गर्न सक्छ। १७७५ मा दोभजो महाशाहीय कांस्यले फ्राइकलिनलाई पहिलो पोस्टमास्टर जनरल नियुक्त गर्न सक्छ।

७०. पहिलो राष्ट्रपति को नाम को हो?

★ (जर्मनी) वाशिंटन

जर्मनी वाशिंटन संयुक्त राज्यको प्रथम राष्ट्रपति भनिन्छ। उनले आफ्नो पहिलो वाशिंटनीय युद्धको शुरुवात गर्न सक्छ। १७७६ मा दोभजो महाशाहीय कांस्यले वाशिंटनको राष्ट्रपति बनाउनु हुन सक्छ। उनले आफ्नो पहिलो राष्ट्रपतिको विवरण तथा प्रचार गर्न सक्छ। उनले दोभजो राष्ट्रपतिको स्वरूप बनाउने निराकरण गर्न सक्छ। उनले दोभजो राष्ट्रपतिको स्वरूप बनाउने निराकरण गर्न सक्छ। उनले दोभजो राष्ट्रपतिको स्वरूप बनाउने निराकरण गर्न सक्छ। उनले दोभजो राष्ट्रपतिको स्वरूप बनाउने निराकरण गर्न सक्छ। उनले दोभजो राष्ट्रपतिको स्वरूप बनाउने निराकरण गर्न सक्छ।
Capitol was burned. The Americans won the war. This was the first time after the Revolutionary War that America had to fight a foreign country to protect its independence.

The Mexican-American War was a conflict between Mexico and America. The war began in Texas in 1846. President James Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor and his forces to occupy land claimed by both the United States and Mexico. President Polk believed westward expansion was important for the United States to grow. When Mexico attacked, the United States went to war with Mexico. When the war ended in February 1848, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty gave Texas to the United States and extended the boundaries of the United States west to the Pacific Ocean.

In the Civil War, the people of the United States fought against each other. Americans in the northern states fought to support the federal government (“the Union”) against Americans from the southern states. The southern states were trying to separate themselves to form a new nation, the Confederate States of America (“the Confederacy”). The war lasted from 1861 to 1865, when the Confederate army surrendered to the Union army. Many lives were lost in the American Civil War.

In 1898, the United States fought Spain in the Spanish-American War. The United States wanted to help Cuba become independent from Spain because the United States had economic interests in Cuba. The war began when a U.S. battleship was sunk near Cuba. Many Americans believed it was the Spanish who attacked the ship. For this reason, America went to war with Spain. By the end of 1898, the war was over with a victory for the United States. Cuba had its independence, and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines became territories of the United States.

73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.
★ the Civil War
★ the War between the States

The American Civil War is also known as the War between the States. It was a war between the people in the northern states and those in the southern states. The Civil War was fought in many places across the United States, but most battles were fought in the southern states. The first battle was at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. The first major battle between the northern (Union) army and the southern (Confederate) army took place at Bull Run, in Manassas, Virginia, in July 1861. The Union expected the war to end quickly. After its defeat at the Battle of Bull Run, the Union realized that the war would be long and difficult. In 1865, the Civil War ended with the capture of the Confederate capital in Richmond, Virginia. Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant of the Union army at Appomattox Courthouse in central Virginia. Over the four-year period, more than 3 million Americans fought in the Civil War and more than 600,000 people died.

74. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.
★ slavery
★ economic reasons
★ states’ rights

The Civil War began when 11 southern states voted to secede (separate) from the United States to form their own country, the Confederate States of America. These southern states believed that the federal government of the United States threatened their right to make their own decisions. They wanted states’ rights with each state making their own decisions about their government. If the national government contradicted the state, they did not want to follow the national government. The North and South had very
अमरिकीहरूले युद्ध जिते। क्रान्तिकारी युद्धप्राप्ति अमरिकाले विदेशी मुतुशर्म आफ्नो स्वतन्त्रताकामाइ पहिलो फटक लडेको हो।

मेसिनक अमरिकन युद्ध मेसिनको र अमरिकाका बीचको विद्रोह हो। लहाई १८६४ भएको टेक्ससमा शुरू भयो। राधाप्रतिज्ञ जेम्स पोल्क (James Polk) ले जनाल जाचारी टेलर (Zachary Taylor) तथा उनका सैनिकलाई दुवै संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका र मेसिनले आफ्नो क्षेत्रको क्षेत्र विद्रोह गर्ना आदेश दिए। राधाप्रति पोलकले युद्ध अमेरिकालाई वटाउन परिहार गर्नुभएको क्षेत्र विधवास गर्ने। जब मेसिनले आक्रमण गर्नेपछि संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिकाको मेसिनलाई मुद्दा परिहार लग्यो। जब १८४८ मा युद्ध सहित तब संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका तथा मेसिनले (Guadalupe Hidalgo) गुडालुपे भएको सन्धिया हस्ताक्षर गरे। यस सन्धिले टेक्सस अमेरिकालाई दिइन। संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिकाको सीमा परिवर्तित प्रशान्त महासागरसम्म फाउलियो।

गृहयुद्धको दौरान संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिकका मानसहरू एक अकार्का विरुद्ध लडे। उत्तरी क्षेत्रका अमेरिकीहरू संघीय सरकार (संघ)को सम्बन्धमा दक्षिणी राज्यका अमेरिकीहरूलाई लडे। दक्षिणी क्षेत्रका राज्यहुँदा अपूर्न नयाँ राष्ट्र, अमेरिकाको संघीय राज्यहुँदा (संघ) बाट अपनाउन चाहन्थे। राज्यहुँदा क्षेत्रका राज्यहरू संघीय क्षेत्रलाई संघीय राज्यहरूसँग उत्तरी र सपथर्नमा दिक्षणी राज्यको समारोह गर्ने। दिक्षणी राज्यहरू आफ्नै लाई नयाँ राष्ट्र, अमेरिकाको संघीय राज्यहरू (संघ)बाट अलग्याउन चाहन्थे। युद्ध १८६१ देखि १८६५ मा मण्डलीय सैनिकले संघीय सेनासमक्ष आत्र समपर्ण नगरेसम्म चल्यो। अमेरिकी गृहयुद्धमा धेरै मानसहरूको ज्यान गयो।

सन् १८९८ मा संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिकले स्पेनसंग युद्धमा स्पेनसँग लडाइ गएको हुन्था। संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिकको क्यूबालाई स्वतन्त्र गर्न चाहन्थे। संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिकको युद्ध पराजयसँग युद्ध जित्यो। स्पेनले जहाजमा आइस्तलेको भएको हुन्था। त्यसै कारणले अमेरिका स्पेनसँग युद्ध शुरु भएको हो। धेरै मानसहरूको अनुमान स्पेनले जहाजमा आइस्तलेको भएको हुन्था। त्यसैलाई अमेरिकीको अनुमान स्पेनले जहाजमा आइस्तलेको भएको हुन्था।
different economic systems. The South’s agriculture-based economy depended heavily on slave labor. The southern states feared that the United States government would end slavery. The southern states believed that this would hurt their economic and political independence. The economy of the northern states was more industrial and did not depend on slavery. The northern states fought to keep all the United States together in “the Union.” They tried to stop the southern states from separating into a new Confederate nation. There were also many people in the North who wanted to end slavery. These differences led to the American Civil War, which lasted from 1861 until 1865.

75. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?*

★ freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)
★ saved (or preserved) the Union
★ led the United States during the Civil War

Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States from 1861 to 1865, and led the nation during the Civil War. Lincoln thought the separation of the southern (Confederate) states was unconstitutional, and he wanted to preserve the Union. In 1863, during the Civil War, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation. It declared that the slaves who lived in the rebelling Confederate states were forever free. Lincoln is also famous for his “Gettysburg Address.” He gave that speech at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in November 1863. Earlier that year, at the Battle of Gettysburg, the northern (Union) army had won a major battle to stop the Confederate army from invading the North. To honor the many who died in this battle, the governor of Pennsylvania established the Soldiers’ National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Lincoln spoke at the dedication ceremony and praised those who fought and died in battle. He asked those still living to rededicate themselves to saving the Union so that “government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.” On April 14, 1865, soon after taking office for his second term, Abraham Lincoln was killed by a southern supporter, John Wilkes Booth, at Ford’s Theatre in Washington, D.C.

76. 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

In 1863, in the middle of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The Emancipation Proclamation declared that slaves living in the southern or Confederate states were free. Many slaves joined the Union army. In 1865, the Civil War ended and the southern slaves kept their right to be free. The Emancipation Proclamation led to the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which ended slavery in all of the United States.

77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?

★ fought for women’s rights
★ fought for civil rights

Susan B. Anthony was born in Massachusetts on February 15, 1820. She is known for campaigning for the right of women to vote. She spoke out publicly against slavery and for equal treatment of women in the workplace. In 1920, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution gave women the right to vote. Susan B. Anthony died 14 years before the adoption of the 19th Amendment, but it was still widely known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. In 1979, she became the first woman whose image appeared on a circulating U.S. coin. The coin is called the Susan B. Anthony dollar and is worth one dollar.

C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

78. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.*

★ World War I
★ World War II
★ Korean War
★ Vietnam War
★ (Persian) Gulf War

The United States fought five wars in the 1900s: World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the (Persian) Gulf War.

*If you are 65 or older and have been a permanent resident of the United States for 20 or more years, you may study just the questions marked with an asterisk.
दिक्षणो जनता अथवा संघको बारेमा जानौहोस्

यदि तपाईं या संघमा दासता रहेको छौं त्यसमा तपाईंले हाम्रो लागि पढ्नुहोस्

दिक्षणको कृतिप्रमाण आधिकारिक अथवा अधिकार संयुक्त राज्यमा आधारित नियममा दिइनुहोस्। दिक्षणी राज्यहरूले संयुक्त राज्यमा अश्रुत आधारी जस्तै राज्यहरू बनेका छन्। उनले तपाईंले जस्तै राज्यहरूले संयुक्त राज्यमा संयुक्त राज्यमा एउटा "संघ" मा राख युढ गर्दछ। उनले दिक्षणी राज्यहरूले भएका अन्य देश द्रुतवाहिनी रूपमा प्रवाह गर्नुभएको हुन मानिएका भएका छ।

उनले दिक्षणी राज्यहरूले भएका अन्तर्दृष्टिको छेयो । उनले सम्पूर्ण संयुक्त राज्यहरूलाई एउटा "संघ" मा राख गर्ने गर्दछ।

दिक्षणी राज्यहरूले यसले भएका "संघ"लाई संघीय राज्यहरूलाई एउटा "संघ" मा राख गर्ने प्रयास गर्दछ। उनले गृहवाट मानिएका भएका "संघ"लाई संघीय राज्यहरूलाई एउटा "संघ" मा राख गर्ने प्रयास गर्दछ।

अभीकाँश दिक्षणी राज्यहरूले दासहरूलाई गने पनि युढ नियत्यात यो ।

१८६३ मा गृहयुद्ध मध्यमा राज्यहरूले जनता प्रतिपन्न आभार लिनेको थियो। उनले संयुक्त राज्यहरूलाई साहित्यको उद्देश्यमा एउटा "संघ" मा राख गर्दछ।

१८६५ मा गृहयुद्ध भन्न संघीय राज्यहरूले तपाईंले एउटा "संघ" मा राख गर्ने प्रयास गर्दछ। उनले गृहयुद्धको संघीय राज्यहरूलाई एउटा "संघ" मा राख गर्ने प्रयास गर्दछ।
World War I began in 1914. It was a long and bloody struggle. The United States entered the war in 1917 after German submarines attacked British and U.S. ships, and the Germans contacted Mexico about starting a war against the United States. The war ended in 1918 when the Allied Powers (led by Britain, France, and the United States) defeated the Central Powers (led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire). The Treaty of Versailles officially ended the war in 1919. World War I was called “the war to end all wars.”

World War II began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. France and Great Britain then declared war on Germany. Germany had alliances with Italy and Japan, and together they formed the Axis powers. The United States entered World War II in 1941, after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The United States joined France and Great Britain as the Allied powers and led the 1944 invasion of France known as D-Day. The liberation of Europe from German power was completed by May 1945. World War II did not end until Japan surrendered in August 1945.

The Korean War began in 1950 when the North Korean Army moved across the 38th parallel into South Korea. The 38th parallel was a boundary established after World War II. This boundary separated the northern area of Korea, which was under communist influence, from the southern area of Korea, which was allied with the United States. At the time, the United States was providing support to establish a democratic South Korean government. The United States provided military support to stop the advance of the North Korean Army. In the Korean conflict, democratic governments directly confronted communist governments. The fighting ended in 1953, with the establishment of the countries of North Korea and South Korea.

From 1959 to 1975, United States Armed Forces and the South Vietnamese Army fought against the North Vietnamese in the Vietnam War. The United States supported the democratic government in the south of the country to help it resist pressure from the communist north. The war ended in 1975 with the temporary separation of the country into communist North Vietnam and democratic South Vietnam. In 1976, Vietnam was under total communist control.

Almost 60,000 American men and women in the military died or were missing as a result of the Vietnam War.

On August 2, 1990, the Persian Gulf War began when Iraq invaded Kuwait. This invasion put the Iraqi Army closer to Saudi Arabia and its oil reserves, which supplied much of the world with oil. The United States and many other countries wanted to drive the Iraqi Army out of Kuwait and prevent it from invading other nearby countries. In January 1991, the United States led an international coalition of forces authorized by the United Nations into battle against the Iraqi Army. Within a month, the coalition had driven the Iraqis from Kuwait. The coalition declared a cease-fire on February 28, 1991.

79. Who was President during World War I?
   ★ (Woodrow) Wilson

Woodrow Wilson was the 28th president of the United States. President Wilson served two terms from 1913 to 1921. During his first term, he was able to keep the United States out of World War I. By 1917, Wilson knew this was no longer possible, and he asked
1914 मा विश्वद्रव समाप्त हुन्छ। यो नामो चक्रवातपूर्ण युद्ध मा नागरिकहरू र राष्ट्रीयता चलाउने लाग्ने गर्ने गर्ने जर्मनीले मानिसको संचालन र जर्मनीले मानिसको संचालन गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ।

नागरिकहरू र राष्ट्रीयता चलाउने मानिसको संचालन र जर्मनीले मानिसको संचालन गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ।

जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ।

नागरिकहरू र राष्ट्रीयता चलाउने मानिसको संचालन र जर्मनीले मानिसको संचालन गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ। जर्मनीले पोल्याण्डमा आक्रमण गरिरहुन्छ।

ल्यस समयमा संयुक्त राष्ट्र जर्मनीले दोषको विश्वद्रव 1919 मा शुरु भयो। 1919 मा अलग राष्ट्र सफल भए। 1917 मा वोल्सन वोल्सन संयुक्त राष्ट्रका 28 राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रपति हुन्छ।
Congress to declare war on Germany. On January 8, 1918, he made a speech to Congress outlining “Fourteen Points” that justified the war and called for a plan to maintain peace after the war. President Wilson said, “We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secure once for all against their recurrence.” The war ended that year and Wilson traveled to Paris to work out the details of the surrender by Germany.

80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
★ (Franklin) Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was president of the United States from 1933 until 1945. He was elected during the Great Depression, which was a period of economic crisis after the stock market crash of 1929. His program for handling the crisis was called “the New Deal.” It included programs to create jobs and provided benefits and financial security for workers across the country. Under his leadership, the Social Security Administration (SSA) was established in 1935. Roosevelt led the nation into World War II after Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. He gave the country a sense of hope and strength during a time of great struggle. Roosevelt was elected to office four times. He died in 1945, early in his fourth term as president. His wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, was a human rights leader throughout her lifetime.

81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
★ Japan, Germany, and Italy

The Japanese bombed U.S. naval bases in a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. The next day, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as commander in chief of the military, obtained an official declaration of war from Congress. Japan’s partners in the Axis, Italy and Germany, then declared war on the United States. The Allies fought against the German Nazis, the Italian Fascists, and Japan’s military empire. This was truly a world war, with battles fought in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Ocean.

82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
★ World War II

Before becoming the 34th president of the United States in 1953, Dwight D. Eisenhower served as a major general in World War II. As commander of U.S. forces and supreme commander of the Allies in Europe, he led the successful D-Day invasion of Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944. In 1952, he retired from active service in the military. He was elected president of the United States later that year. As president, he established the interstate highway system and in 1953, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (now known as Health and Human Services) was created. He oversaw the end of the Korean War. Eisenhower left the White House in 1961, after serving two terms as president.

83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
★ Communism

The main concern of the United States during the Cold War was the spread of communism. The Soviet Union (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or USSR) was a powerful nation that operated under the principles of communism. The United States and its allies believed that a democratic government and a capitalist economy were the best ways to preserve individual rights and freedoms. The United States and its allies feared the expansion of communism to countries outside the Soviet Union. The Cold War began shortly after the end of World War II and lasted for more than 40 years. It ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990, and the breakup of the USSR in 1991.

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
★ civil rights (movement)

The modern civil rights movement in the United States began in 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. The goal of the civil rights movement was to end racial discrimination against
कायर्ᮓम ल्यायो । यस नेतृत्व अन्तगर्त १९३५ मा सामिजक सुरक्षा ᮧशासन कामदाहरूका लािग नयाँ जगीर खुलाउने तथा मुनाफा र आिथक सुरक्षा िदने त्यसले ह ा ᮫ ा  ज न त ा ल ा ई  अप् ठेर ो म ा  प य ᲃ  ।

बजार दुघर्टनापिछको आिथक संकटको समय िथयो । संकट सम्हाल्ने उनको जसले यु᳍को मूल् य ा ङ् क न  ग य ᲃ  र  यु᳍ प ि छ  श ा ि न्त  स् था प न ा  ग नर् आ ह्वा न िनदᱷशन पाए । जापानका सहयोगीहरू इटली र जमर्नीले पिन संयुᲦ राज्यठूलो मानिसक अवसादका बेला रा᳦पित चुिनएका िथए जुन १९२९ मा शेयर सिकयो र िवल्सन जमर्नीको आत्मसमपर्णको िववरणमा काम गनर् पेिरस गए।

अमेिरकािवरु᳍ यु᳍ घोषणा गरे । सबै सदस्य देशहरुले जमर्नका नाजीहरू नसच्याउन्जेल र त्यो फ े िर दोहो᳿रदैन भ᳖े स बैलाई अनुभूित नभइन्जेल यु᳍मा ᮧवेश गरेका हᲅ जसल े हामीलाई तुरुन्तै अ स र  ग य ᲃ  र  त् य स ल ा ई गयᲃ । रा᳦पित िवल्सनले भ ने संघषर्का बेला देशमा आशा र िव᳡ास जगाइिदए । रोजवेल्ट चार पटकसम्म इटलीका फािसस्टहरू तथा जापानका सैिनक इम्पायरहरू िवरु᳍ लडे । यो िथइन् ।

महासागरमा यु᳍ भएको छ भने तपाईले एिस्ᮝस्क िचन्ह भएका ᮧ᳤हरू माᮢ पढे पुग्छ ।ँ जब सवᲃᲬ अदालतले सावर्जिनक िव᳒ालयमा जातीय िवभेद अन्त्य गनᱷ १९५४ मा रा᳦पतीय पदमा रही सेवा गरेपिछ ह्वाइट हाउस छोडे ।
African Americans and to gain full and equal rights for Americans of all races. Using nonviolent strategies such as bus boycotts, sit-ins, and marches, people came together to demand social change. As a result, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Civil Rights Act made segregation in public facilities and racial discrimination in employment and education illegal. The law protects African Americans, women, and others from discrimination. The Voting Rights Act banned literacy tests and other special requirements that had been used to stop African Americans from registering to vote.

85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?*

- fought for civil rights
- worked for equality for all Americans

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a Baptist minister and civil rights leader. He worked hard to make America a more fair, tolerant, and equal nation. He was the main leader of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. Because of this movement, civil rights laws were passed to protect voting rights and end racial segregation. King believed in the ideals of the Declaration of Independence—that every citizen deserves America’s promise of equality and justice. In 1963, King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech, which imagines an America in which people of all races exist together equally. He was only 35 years old when he received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 for his civil rights work. King was killed on April 4, 1968.

86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001, in the United States?

- Terrorists attacked the United States.

On September 11, 2001, four airplanes flying out of U.S. airports were taken over by terrorists from the Al-Qaeda network of Islamic extremists. Two of the planes crashed into the World Trade Center’s Twin Towers in New York City, destroying both buildings. One of the planes crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. The fourth plane, originally aimed at Washington, D.C., crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. Almost 3,000 people died in these attacks, most of them civilians. This was the worst attack on American soil in the history of the nation.

87. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.

[USCIS Officers will be supplied with a list of federally recognized American Indian tribes.]

- Cherokee
- Cheyenne
- Navajo
- Arawak
- Sioux
- Shawnee
- Chippewa
- Mohegan
- Choctaw
- Huron
- Pueblo
- Oneida
- Apache
- Lakota
- Iroquois
- Crow
- Creek
- Teton
- Blackfeet
- Hopi
- Seminole
- Inuit

American Indians lived in North America for thousands of years before the European settlers arrived. Today there are more than 500 federally recognized tribes in the United States. Each tribe has its own social and political system. American Indian cultures are different from one tribe to another, with different languages, beliefs, stories, music, and foods. Earlier in their history, some tribes settled in villages and farmed the land for food. Other tribes moved frequently as they hunted and gathered food and resources. The federal government signed treaties with American Indian tribes to move the tribes to reservations. These reservations are recognized as domestic, dependent nations.
85. Martin Luther King Jr., (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

86. September 11, 2001: A Parallel to American Indian History

87. American Indians and the American Dream

88. The American Indian Experience

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**INTEGRATED CIVICS**

An understanding of America’s geography, symbols, and holidays is important. They provide background and more meaning to historical events and other landmark moments in U.S. history. The following section offers short lessons on our country’s geography, national symbols, and national holidays. The geography of the United States is unusual because of the size of the country and the fact that it is bordered by two oceans that create natural boundaries to the east and west. Through visual symbols such as our flag and the Statue of Liberty, the values and history of the United States are often expressed. Finally, you will also learn about our national holidays and why we celebrate them. Most of our holidays honor people who have contributed to our history and to the development of our nation. By learning this information, you will develop a deeper understanding of the United States and its geographical boundaries, principles, and freedoms.

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**A: Geography**

88. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.
   - * Missouri (River)
   - * Mississippi (River)

The Mississippi River is one of America’s longest rivers. It runs through 10 U.S. states. The Mississippi River was used by American Indians for trade, food, and water before Europeans came to America. It is nicknamed the “Father of Waters.” Today, the Mississippi River is a major shipping route and a source of drinking water for millions of people.

The Missouri River is also one of the longest rivers in the United States. The Missouri River is actually longer than the Mississippi River. It starts in Montana and flows into the Mississippi River. In 1673, the French explorers Jolliet and Marquette were the first Europeans to find the Missouri River. It is nicknamed “Big Muddy” because of its high silt content.

89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?
   - * Pacific (Ocean)

The Pacific Ocean is on the West Coast of the United States. It is the largest ocean on Earth and covers one-third of the Earth’s surface. The Pacific Ocean is important to the U.S. economy because of its many natural resources such as fish. Europeans first learned about the Pacific Ocean in the 16th century. Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa reached the ocean in 1514 when he crossed the Isthmus of Panama. Later, Ferdinand Magellan sailed across the Pacific as he traveled around the Earth in search of spices. “Pacific” means “peaceful.” Magellan named the Pacific Ocean the “peaceful sea,” because there were no storms on his trip from Spain to the spice world. The U.S. states that border the Pacific Ocean are Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii.

90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?
   - * Atlantic (Ocean)

The Atlantic Ocean is on the East Coast of the United States. The ocean was named after the giant Atlas from Greek mythology. It is the second largest ocean in the world. The Atlantic Ocean is a major sea route for ships. It is one of the most frequently traveled oceans in the world. The Atlantic Ocean is also a source of many natural resources. The Atlantic Ocean was formed by the separation of the North American and European continents millions of years ago. The ocean covers about one-fifth of the Earth’s surface. In the middle of the ocean is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, an immense underwater mountain range that extends the length of the Atlantic and is a source of volcanic activity. The U.S. states that border the Atlantic Ocean are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.
अमेरिकाको बृहस्पति, बिष्कोट, तथा विदाहहरूको बारेमा जानकारी हुनु ज्यादा जरूरी हो। तिनले संयुक्त राज्यको पृथ्वीभूमि तथा ऐतिहासिक घटना तथा महत्वपूर्ण घटनाहरूका बारेमा ध्यान दिन्छन्। निर्मल पाठेल आशा, देखेको भूगोल, राष्ट्रिय विदाहहरू, तथा राष्ट्रिय विदाहहरूको बारेमा जानकारी दिन संयुक्त राज्यको बृहस्पति देखेको आवश्यक गर्ने र प्राकृतिक सीमा अर्थात् दुई समुद्रद्वीप पूर्व र पश्चिममा वरिजिको उन्नत विश्वसनीय छ। देखेको प्राकृतिक सीमा उन्नत दुई समुद्रद्वीप पूर्व र पश्चिममा वरिजिको उन्नत विश्वसनीय छ।

क: भूगोल

88. संयुक्त राज्यका दुई सबैभन्दा नागाद नदीहरूको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ मिससोउरी (नदी)
★ मिसिस्सिप्पी (नदी)

मिससोउरी नदी (Mississippi) अमेरिकाका सबैभन्दा लामो नदीहरू मध्ये एक हो। यो २६ वटा राज्यहरू भएको वर्ग छ। यो रेउर्पाण्ड अमेरिका आजूबाजू मिसिस्सिपी नदी अमेरिकी इपिबाओल व्यापार, बाना तथा पानीको लागि प्रयोग गरिन्छ। यसको उपनाम "जल पिना" हो। अर्ज मिसिस्सिपी नदी पानीजस्तो जुग भरको मुख्य मार्ग तथा लाख धेरै मानसहरूको लागि पिनु निपाने पानीको बोट भएको छ। मिससोउरी (Missouri) नदी पनि संयुक्त राज्यका लामो नदीहरू मध्ये एक हो। वास्तवमा यो मिसिस्सिपी नदी भएको हो। यो मोटानामास शुरू भएको मिसिस्सिपी नदीमा मिसिस्पी १९७३ मा फ्रान्सीसी अवेशकहरू जोलिटर र माउड्क हाइन्समा नदी भेटुने प्रथम यूरोपीय छिन्न। यसको उपनाम यसमा पानीले बढाउनेर त्यस्तो जल पिना भएको हो। यो मिसिस्सिपी नदी मा भएको हो। यो मिसिस्पी १९७३ मा फ्रान्सीसी अवेशकहरू जोलिटर र माउड्क हाइन्समा नदी भेटुने प्रथम यूरोपीय छिन्न।

89. संयुक्त राज्यको प्रथमी तद्तमा कुन समुद्र छ? 

★ प्यासिफिक (शान्त)

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको प्रथमी तलावा प्रशान्त महासागर छ। यो धुलो वन्यजनको जीवनमार्गको लागि महत्वपूर्ण रहेको छ। यो ९०. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकी पूवो समुद्रको पृथ्वीको पाँच भागको एक भाग रहेको हुन्छ। एटलाइन्सको पिरिध बनेको हो र यो ज्वालामुखीको समुद्रको बीचमा पानीमुनिन विश्वास लागेको हुन्छ। एटलाइन्सको पिरिध बनेको हो र यो ज्वालामुखीको क्षितिजको प्रदूषण लागेको हुन्छ। एटलाइन्सको पिरिध बनेको हुन्छ।
91. **Name one U.S. territory.**
   - ★ Puerto Rico
   - ★ U.S. Virgin Islands
   - ★ American Samoa
   - ★ Northern Mariana Islands
   - ★ Guam

There are five major U.S. territories: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. A U.S. territory is a partially self-governing piece of land under the authority of the U.S. government. U.S. territories are not states, but they do have representation in Congress. Each territory is allowed to send a delegate to the House of Representatives. These representatives may participate in debates, sponsor legislation, and vote in committees, but they cannot participate in the formal votes of the House. The people who live in American Samoa are considered U.S. nationals; the people in the other four territories are U.S. citizens. Citizens of the territories can vote in primary elections for president, but they cannot vote in the general elections for president.

92. **Name one state that borders Canada.**
   - ★ Maine
   - ★ New Hampshire
   - ★ Vermont
   - ★ New York
   - ★ Pennsylvania
   - ★ Ohio
   - ★ Michigan
   - ★ Minnesota
   - ★ North Dakota
   - ★ Montana
   - ★ Idaho
   - ★ Washington
   - ★ Alaska

The northern border of the United States stretches more than 5,000 miles from Maine in the East to Alaska in the West. There are 13 states on the border with Canada. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 established the official boundary between Canada and the United States after the Revolutionary War. Since that time, there have been land disputes, but they have been resolved through treaties. The International Boundary Commission, which is headed by two commissioners, one American and one Canadian, is responsible for maintaining the boundary.

93. **Name one state that borders Mexico.**
   - ★ California
   - ★ Arizona
   - ★ New Mexico
   - ★ Texas

The border between the United States and Mexico is about 1,900 miles long and spans four U.S. states—Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. The United States established the border with Mexico after the Mexican-American War and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. The Gadsden Purchase helped the United States get the land it needed to expand the southern railroad. The United States bought this land for $10 million. The land bought through the Gadsden Purchase is now part of the states of Arizona and New Mexico. The U.S. border with Mexico is one of the busiest international borders in the world.

94. **What is the capital of the United States?**
   - ★ Washington, D.C.

When the Constitution established our nation in 1789, the capital of the United States was in New York City. Congress soon began discussing the location of a permanent capital city. In Congress, representatives of northern states argued with representatives of southern states. Each side wanted the capital to be in its own region. As part of the Compromise of 1790, the capital would be located in the South. In return, the North did not have to pay the debt it owed from the Revolutionary War. George Washington
९१. संयुक्त राज्यको नाम भन्नुहोस्।

★ पुएत्री रिको 
★ संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका बर्जिन द्वीप 
★ अमेरिकन सामोआ 
★ उत्तरी मरियाना द्वीप 
★ गुआम 

संयुक्त राज्यको पाँच मुख्य देशहरू छन्: अमेरिकन सामोआ, गुआम, उत्तरी मरियाना द्वीप, पुएत्री रिको, र संयुक्त राज्य बर्जिन द्वीप। अमेरिकी प्रेस संयुक्त राज्य सरकारको माध्यमसँग र अन्य सरकारको माध्यमसँग भन्दै आफ्नो सम्बन्धहरू भन्दै रुचिकर गरिएको पाइन्छ। 

प्रेषण रिकोको अमेरिकी समुद्रमा बस्ने अल्पसमयी संयुक्त राज्यका नामरहित मालिकाको जनरल मालिक हो। प्रेषण तिलेको रिकोको स्वतन्त्रता विक्रम मामूलबाट अमेरिकी समुद्र र अमेरिकी क्राइलो वित्तिय सम्बन्धित लेखन मा गरिएको छ। अमेरिकी समुद्रमा बस्ने अल्पसमयी संयुक्त राज्यका नामरहित मालिकाको जनरल मालिक हो। प्रेषण तिलेको रिकोको स्वतन्त्रता विक्रम मामूलबाट अमेरिकी समुद्र र अमेरिकी क्राइलो वित्तिय सम्बन्धित लेखन मा गरिएको छ।

९२. क्यानाडाको नाम भन्नुहोस्।

★ माइन 
★ न्यू हेमिसफायर 
★ न्यू योर्क 
★ ओहियो 
★ पेन्सिल्वाइन 
★ वाशिंगटन 
★ इडाहो 
★ बेन्टो 
★ वेस्टर्न 
★ इलाइश्न 

संयुक्त राज्यको उत्तरी सीमा पूर्वमा माइनको पश्चिममा अल्पसमयी पाँच हजार माइलसम्म फैलाएको छ। क्यानाडाको सीमा १३ हजार ९ सय माइल लामो छ र यो संयुक्त राज्यको सीमा संयुक्त राज्यको क्राइलो वित्तिय सम्बन्धित लेखन मा गरिएको छ। संयुक्त राज्यले मेक्सिकोसँग को सीमा मेक्सिको-अमेरिकी युद्ध तथा १८५३ को गास्केटन पच्छज (गास्केटन पस्त) पछि तय गरेको हो। गास्केटन पच्छजले संयुक्त राज्यको दक्षिणी रेल मार्ग बढाउन चाहिएको जमीन पाउन महसूल पाउने लाग्नेको छ। संयुक्त राज्यले यो जमीन १ करोड डलरमा लिनेको हो। गास्केटन पच्छजले संयुक्त राज्यको सीमा संयुक्त राज्यको सीमा संसारका सबै भन्दा बढि आधुनिक अत्यन्त दक्षिणी सीमामध्ये एक हो।

९३. मेक्सिकोको नाम भन्नुहोस्।

★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ तेक्सस 
★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ तेक्सस 
★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ तेक्सस 
★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ तेक्सस 
★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ क्यानाडाको लाई एउटा राज्यको नाम बताउनुहोस्।

★ तेक्सस

संयुक्त राज्य र मेक्सिकोको सीमा लगभग १ हजार ९ सय माइल लाग्नेछ। यो संयुक्त राज्यको राजधानी वाशिंगटन डी. सी. र मेक्सिकोको राजधानी मेक्सिकोसँग को सीमा मेक्सिको-अमेरिकी युद्ध तथा १८५३ को गास्केटन पच्छज (गास्केटन पस्त) पछि तय गरेको हो। गास्केटन पच्छजले संयुक्त राज्यको दक्षिणी रेल मार्ग बढाउन चाहिएको जमीन पाउन महसूल पाउने लाग्नेको छ। संयुक्त राज्यले यो जमीन १ करोड डलरमा लिनेको हो। गास्केटन पच्छजले संयुक्त राज्यको सीमा संयुक्त राज्यको सीमा संसारका सबै भन्दा बढि आधुनिक अत्यन्त दक्षिणी सीमामध्ये एक हो।

९४. संयुक्त राज्यको राजधानीको नाम क्यौँ हो।?

★ वाशिंगटन डी. सी.

जब संविधानसभा १७८९ मा हाथो बनाएर स्थापना गर्न संयुक्त राज्यको राजधानी न्यू योर्क र न्यू योर्कुनु भन्न सहित थियो। कांग्रेसले दिन किडु व्यापारी राजधानी यहाँ बाटो छलफल पछि छिन्न थियो। कांग्रेसले संयुक्त राज्यको राजधानी न्यू योर्क र न्यू योर्केको अन्तर्गती सीमा मिलाएको लागि जिम्मेदार बन्नुहोस्।
chose a location for the capital along the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia. As part of the compromise, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, became the temporary new location for the capital. In 1800, after 10 years, the capital was moved to its current location of Washington, D.C.

95. 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).]

The Statue of Liberty is on Liberty Island, a 12-acre island in the New York harbor. France gave the statue to the United States as a gift of friendship. French artist Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi made the statue. It shows a woman escaping the chains of tyranny and holding a torch symbolizing liberty. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated on October 28, 1886, 110 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. President Grover Cleveland accepted the gift for the American people. The Statue of Liberty is a well-known symbol of the United States and of freedom and democracy. The Statue of Liberty became a symbol of immigration because it was located next to Ellis Island, which was the first entry point for many immigrants during the great waves of immigration. The Statue of Liberty was the first thing new immigrants saw as they approached New York harbor.

B: Symbols

96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?

★ because there were 13 original colonies
★ because the stripes represent the original colonies

There are 13 stripes on the flag because there were 13 original colonies. We call the American flag “the Stars and Stripes.” For 18 years after the United States became an independent country, the flag had only 13 stripes. In 1794, Kentucky and Vermont joined the United States, and two stripes were added to the flag. In 1818, Congress decided that the number of stripes on the flag should always be 13. This would honor the original states that were colonies of Great Britain before America’s independence.

97. 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

Each star on the flag represents a state. This is why the number of stars has changed over the years from 13 to 50. The number of stars reached 50 in 1959, when Hawaii joined the United States as the 50th state. In 1777, the Second Continental Congress passed the first Flag Act, stating, “Resolved, That the flag of the United States be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new Constellation.”

98. What is the name of the national anthem?

★ The Star-Spangled Banner

During the War of 1812, British soldiers invaded the United States. On the night of September 13, 1814, British warships bombed Fort McHenry. This fort protected the city of Baltimore, Maryland. An American named Francis Scott Key watched the bombing and thought that the fort would fall. As the sun rose the next morning, Key looked toward the fort. He saw that the flag above the fort was still flying. This let him know that the British had not defeated the Americans. Key immediately wrote the words to a poem he called the “Defence of Fort M’Henry.” The words of the poem became “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Congress passed a law in 1931 naming “The Star-Spangled Banner” the official national anthem. Here are the words to the first verse of the national anthem:

The Star-Spangled Banner

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn’s early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro’ the perilous fight;
O’er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave?
१५. स्वाधीनता को प्रतिमा काहों छः?

★ न्यू योर्क (हाबर)
★ स्वाधीनता द्वीप

न्यू योर्क र आन्वप्लेर ताराहरू राज्यहरूको संख्या १३ बाट ५० हुन्छ। बेलायतीहरूले न्यू योर्कहरूले उपिनवेशको प्रतिक पनि स्वतन्त्रता र जातन्त्रको प्रतीक।

बनायो "the Star and Stripes." वर्षमा पिडोको बमहरू दै गरेका बमहरू र मेरी ल्याण्ड।

१६. झण्डा मा १३ बटा धार्काहरू किन छन्?

★ किन्नने १३ वास्तविक उपविनेशहरू दिए
★ किन्नने १३ धार्काहरूले उपविनेशको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्नु

पहिले १३ बटा उपविनेश भएको हुन्छ जुन न्यू योर्क हाबरमा १३ बटा धार्काहरू छ। ध्यान गर्नुहुन्छ कि स्वैथिन्त्र्यात्मक झण्डा हाबरमा भएको १३ बटा धार्काहरू छ। ध्यान गर्नुहुन्छ कि स्वैथिन्त्र्यात्मक झण्डा हाबरमा भएको १३ बटा धार्काहरू छ।

ख: प्रतीकहरू:

१७. स्वाधीनता को प्रतिमा कहाँ छ?

★ किन्नने त्यहाँ हुनेर राज्यको लागि एउटा तारा छ
★ किन्नने हुनेर ताराले एउटा राज्यको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्नु
★ किन्नने ५० बटा राज्यहरू छन्

झण्डाको हुनेर ताराले एउटा राज्यको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्नु। त्यसैले जस्तै झण्डाको ताराहरूले १३ बटा दुईवटा धकार्हरू दिइएको छ। त्यसैले झण्डाको ताराहरूले ५० बटा राज्यहरू दिइएको छ।

१८. राष्ट्रिय गानको नाम के हो?

★ चमकिला ताराहरूको पताका

१८१२ को कुप्का दौरान बेलायती मैक्सिकोले संयुक्त राष्ट्र वास्तिवक अमेरिकाको आक्रमण गर्ने सेना नेकोस र जनाब मकिङ्ग (जनाब मकिङ्ग)हाबरमा झण्डाको हुनेर ताराहरूले १३ बटा दुईवटा धकार्हरू दिइएको छ। त्यसैले झण्डाको हुनेर ताराहरूले ५० बटा राज्यहरू दिइएको छ।

चमकिला ताराहरूको पताका ए, भन, तिमिदेखि धरि, बक्सीको पहिलो धरि, धार्काहरू बन्ने राज्यहरूले १३ बटा दुईवटा धकार्हरू दिइएको छ। त्यसैले झण्डाको हुनेर ताराहरूले ५० बटा राज्यहरू दिइएको छ।
99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?
   ★ July 4

In the United States, we celebrate Independence Day on July 4 to mark the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. After signing the Declaration of Independence, John Adams wrote to his wife, “I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival.” The Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, explained why the colonies had decided to separate from Great Britain. Americans celebrate the Fourth of July as the birthday of America, with parades, fireworks, patriotic songs, and readings of the Declaration of Independence.

100. Name two national U.S. holidays.
   ★ New Year’s Day
   ★ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
   ★ Presidents’ Day
   ★ Memorial Day
   ★ Independence Day
   ★ Labor Day
   ★ Columbus Day
   ★ Veterans Day
   ★ Thanksgiving
   ★ Christmas

Many Americans celebrate national or federal holidays. These holidays often honor people or events in our American heritage. These holidays are “national” in a legal sense only for federal institutions and in the District of Columbia. Typically, federal offices are closed on these holidays. Each state can decide whether or not to celebrate the holiday. Businesses, schools, and commercial establishments may choose whether or not to close on these days. Since 1971, federal holidays are observed on Mondays except for New Year’s Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.
९९. हामी स्वतन्त्रता दिवस कहिले मनाउँछन्?

★ स्वतन्त्रता दिवस मनाउँछन्। जोन आडम्सले स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणामा हस्ताक्षर गिराएको थिए र उनले लेखे “मलाई लाग्छ पिछ आउने पीढीले एउटा ठूलो वार्षिक उत्सवका रूपमा वस्तुमाहि नेपाल राष्ट्रीय दिवस”। थोमस जेफर्सनले उनलाई भेटेको लेख। उनले उपनिवेशहरूले विधि बनाउँदै पाइने निर्णय गरेको थियो र पल्ले कुराको व्याख्या गरिएको छ। अमेरिकाले जुलाई ४ तारिखका दिन परेड, आतिथ्य, राष्ट्रिय गान तथा स्वतन्त्रताको घोषणा पढेको अमेरिकाको जन्मिदन मनाउँछन्।

१००. संयुक्त राज्यका कुनै दुई राष्ट्रीय बिदा को नाम भनिन्छ?

★ नाव वर्ष दिवस
★ मार्टिन लुथर किंग, जे.आर. दिवस
★ राष्ट्रपति दिवस
★ संकाल दिवस
★ स्वतन्त्रता दिवस
★ मन्डुर दिवस
★ कोलम्बस दिवस
★ बेटर्स दिवस
★ बैम्स निसनकू
★ क्रिसमस

थेरे अमेरिकाहु राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्यका विदाहु मनाउँछौ। ती विदाहुले थेरे जसो अमेरिकी पर्वारका मानिसहु र घटनाहुलको समान माध्यम थियो। यी विदाहुले कानूनी रूपमा संघीय संसारहुल र तथा कानूनिय जिल्लका लागि “राष्ट्रीय” हुन। विवेकप्रमो, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमहुले यी दिवाहुले बन्द नुसङ्ग थेरे राज्यले विदा मनाउने वा न नुसङ्ग बन्द नुसङ्ग वा व्यापार, विद्यालयहुले र व्यापारिक संसारहुले यी दिवाहुले बन्द गर्ने फिकट्याउने वा नेपाल गर्ने निर्णय गर्नुनुसङ्ग। १९७१ बन्द नयाँ वर्ष, स्वतन्त्रता दिवस, बेरिस्टेर्स दिवस, थेरुब्वू गिबसङ्गको तथा क्रिसमस वाहनो राष्ट्रीय विदाहु सौभाग्य
मनाउँछन्।
English Test

There are three components of the English test: speaking, reading, and writing. According to the law, an applicant must demonstrate: “an understanding of the English language, including an ability to read, write, and speak...simple words and phrases...in ordinary usage in the English language....” This means that to be eligible for naturalization, you must be able to read, write, and speak basic English.

You are required to pass each of the three components of the English test with the exception of applicants who qualify as: 50 years of age or older AND a permanent resident for at least 20 years at the time of filing the Application for Naturalization, Form N-400; 55 years of age or older AND a permanent resident for at least 15 years at the time of filing the Application for Naturalization, Form N-400; or, any person who is unable to demonstrate an understanding of English because of a medically determinable physical and/or medical impairment as determined by an approved Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions, Form N-648.

Speaking Portion
Your ability to speak English will be determined by the USCIS Officer from your answers to questions normally asked during the eligibility interview on the Application for Naturalization, Form N-400.

Reading Portion
Each reading test administered to you will contain no more than three (3) sentences. You must read one (1) out of three (3) sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to read in English. To help you prepare, USCIS released a reading vocabulary list found below containing all the words found in the English reading portion of the naturalization test. The content focuses on civics and history topics.

PEOPLE
★ Abraham Lincoln
★ George Washington

CIVICS
★ American flag
★ Bill of Rights
★ capital
★ citizen
★ city
★ Congress
★ country
★ Father of Our Country
★ government
★ President
★ right
★ Senators
★ state/states
★ White House

PLACES
★ America
★ United States
★ U.S.

HOLIDAYS
★ Presidents’ Day
★ Memorial Day
★ Flag Day
★ Independence Day
★ Labor Day
★ Columbus Day
★ Thanksgiving

QUESTION WORDS
★ How
★ What
★ When
★ Where
★ Who
★ Why

VERBS
★ can
★ come
★ do/does
★ elects
★ have/has
★ is/are/was/be
★ lives/lived
★ meet
★ name
★ pay
★ vote
★ want

OTHER (FUNCTION)
★ a
★ for
★ here
★ in
★ of
★ on
★ the
★ to
★ we

OTHER (CONTENT)
★ colors
★ dollar bill
★ first
★ largest
★ many
★ most
★ north
★ one
★ people
★ second
★ south
संयुक्त राज्यको बारेमा जानकारी

अंग्रेजी परीक्षा

अंग्रेजी परीक्षाका तीन प्रकारहरू छन्: मौखिक, पढ़ने र लिखने।

केही अपराधका आवेदक बाहेक तपाईँले तीनै प्रकारका परीक्षा पास गर्नुहुन्छ।

मौखिक भाग

USCIS कर्मचारीले तपाईँले समीकरणको निष्पादनको अन्तर्वर्त आवेदन, फारम नं. 400 को लागि लिङ्क आवेदन गर्नुहुन्छ।

पढ़ने भाग

तपाईँलाई पढ़न दिइने हरेक अंशमा तीन (3) भन्दा धेरै वाक्यहरू हुनेछ।
Writing Portion

Each writing test administered to you will contain no more than three (3) sentences. You must write one (1) out of three (3) sentences correctly in order to demonstrate an ability to write in English. To help you prepare, USCIS released a writing vocabulary list found below containing all the words found in the English writing portion of the naturalization test. The content focuses on civics and history topics.

**PEOPLE**
- Adams
- Lincoln
- Washington

**CIVICS**
- American Indians
- capital
- citizens
- Civil War
- Congress
- Father of Our Country
- flag
- free
- freedom of speech
- President
- right
- Senators
- state/states
- White House

**PLACES**
- Alaska
- California
- Canada
- Delaware
- Mexico
- New York City
- United States
- Washington
- Washington, D.C.

**HOLIDAYS**
- Presidents’ Day
- Memorial Day
- Flag Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Columbus Day
- Thanksgiving

**MONTHS**
- February
- May
- June
- July
- September
- October
- November

**VERBS**
- can
- come
- elect
- have/has
- is/was/be
- lives/lived
- meets
- pay
- vote
- want

**OTHER (FUNCTION)**
- and
- during
- for
- here
- in
- of
- on
- the
- to
- we

**OTHER (CONTENT)**
- blue
- dollar bill
- fifty/50
- first
- largest
- most
- north
- one
- one hundred/100
- people
- red
- second
- south
- taxes
- white

To find this and other educational materials for permanent residents, please visit www.uscis.gov/citizenship.

For more information on the U.S. naturalization test, please visit www.uscis.gov/citizenshiptest.

**Note:** Some of the content in this publication may change due to elections and appointments. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will make every effort to update this publication in a timely manner. As of February 2011, all information in this publication is current.
लेखन अंश

हरेक लेᲧे जाँचमा तपाईंले तीन (३) भन्दै र बाक्यहरू लेख्नु पर्ने छैन। अंग्रेजीमा लेᲧा सङ्ग्रह देखाउन तीन (३) बाक्यहरू मध्ये एउटा (१) शुद्र लेख्नु हो। तपाईंलाई तयारीमा तपाईंले बाक्यहरू लेᲧ संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय परीक्षाको लेखन अंशका लागि निकाली गर्ने परामर्श लेख्ने र विवरण नागरिक विचार तथा इतिहासमा साफ्टरुछन्।

नागरिक विचार

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| गृह युद्ध | टूलो | हामी |
| कांस | इनकोल्न, डी. सी. | अन्य (विचार) |
| राष्ट्रपिता | कांस | ★ लिनो | 
| झण्डा | वेलिंग्टन | ★ डलर विधेयक |
| युक्त | | ★ पनामा/५० |
| वाङ्क स्वतन्त्रता | कोलम्बिया | पहिलो |
| राष्ट्रपति | | सवे भन्दा ट्वीलो |
| अधिकार | बांला | धेकेर्जो मा |
| संभागदरू | उच्च | ★ उपर | 
| राज्य/राज्यहरू | सेप्टेम्बर | ★ एक |
| ह्वाइट हाउस | ब्रह्म वर्ष | ★ एकमा १०० |
| महिनाहरू | चौथ | ★ जनता |
| फेब्रुअरी | दिल्ली | ★ रातो |
| मई | दिल्ली | ★ दोक्ष्पण |
| जुन | | ★ करहरू |
| नोबेम्बर | | ★ सेतो |
| | | |

नोट: यस छापामा भएका विवरणहरू चुनाव तथ पद बहालीका कारण परिवर्तन पनि हुन सक्छन्। संयुक्त राष्ट्र नागरिकता तथा अध्याग्य विभाग (USCIS) ले समय-समयमा प्रकाश छापालाई अद्यावधिक गरिरहने छ। फेब्रुअरी २०१२ न्यूज ६ जनाको राजनीतिक अभ्यासको विवरण हुन सक्छन्।

स्थायी बसोबास अनुमितका लागि अथ शैक्षणिक सामग्रीका लागि कृपया निम्न वेबसाइटमा जानुहोस्

www.uscis.gov/citizenship.

U.S. naturalization परीक्षाको बारेमा थप जानकारीको लागि निम्न वेबसाइट हेतूहोस् www.uscis.gov/citizenshiptest.
नोट